

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882 AND 1881.

1	DEMANDS.		SAME PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.				8	CURRENT YEAR.				1880-81.			TONNAGE.		TON MILEAGE.		VALUE OF GOODS.		NUMBER OF PAS-SENGERS.					
	2	3	Collected during current year.		5	6		7	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	1880-81.	
			For current year.																							Up.	Down.	TOTAL.	Up.	Down.	TOTAL.
TOLLAGE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).
	13	18,676	17,908	781	19,159	19,549	Grain	208,442	83,899	292,341	117,455	84,274	201,729		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Cotton	10	108,468	108,478	21	78,759	78,780		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
CARRYING OPERATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	156,156	147,104	303,260	125,865	185,588	44,988		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Building materials	249,259	263,920	513,179	202,455	227,209	429,664		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
TOTAL	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).
	13	23,932	23,164	781	27,831	28,221	Total	697,341	1,368,670	2,066,011	510,639	1,253,028	1,763,667		Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	
	...	...	...	...	...	...									Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).	Upper and Lower Ganges Canals (through).

• Upper Ganges Canal 13 18,579 18,320 573
Lower ditto 13 5,053 4,844 209
Total 13 23,932 23,164 781

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1882 AND 1881.

	DEMANDS.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	SAME PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		Nature of cargo.	CURRENT HALF-YEAR.			CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF PREVIOUS HALF-YEAR.			TONNAGE.	TON MILEAGE.	VALUE OF GOODS.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.		
	Balance from previous year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	TOTAL.	Up.	Down.	TOTAL.			1882.	1881.		1882.	1881.
			2	3																	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1							8													
TOLLAGE.																				
Private Boats	1,574	1,574	..	1,470	1,470	Grain	500	85,286	85,786	620	79,937	80,557							
Government Boats	544	544	..	427	427	Cotton . . . . .	..	6,064	6,064	..	7,506	7,506						
Rafts	Oilseeds	200	390	590	..	1,126	1,126							
	Salt . . . . .	..	..	..	50	..	50							
	Metals . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Miscellaneous goods	4,696	6,080	10,776	6,100	6,394	12,494							
CARRYING OPERATIONS.																				
Boating (Government)	11	11	..	531	531	Building materials	83,208	2	83,210	67,328	200	67,528							
	Firewood . . . . .	..	2,625	2,625	1,675	..	1,675							
Fines	Bamboos . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Timber . . . . .	..	2,961	2,961	80	1,450	1,530							
Ground Rent	Miscellaneous materials	10	..	10	29	..	29							
TOTAL	..	2,129	2,129	..	2,428	2,428	TOTAL	88,614	103,408	192,022	75,882	96,613	172,495							

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.W.P., P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TRAFFIC CARRIED ON THE AGRA CANAL FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st MARCH 1892 AND 1891.

	DEMANDS.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	SAME PERIOD OF PREVIOUS YEAR.		Nature of cargo.	1881-82.			1880-81.			TONNAGE.	TON MILEAGE.	VALUE OF GOODS.		NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.			
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.			Demands including previous balance.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	TOTAL.	Up.	Down.	TOTAL.			1880-81.	1881-82.		1880-81.	1881-82.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.				Rs.	Rs.			
TOLLAGES.																					
Private Boats	...	2,299	2,299	...	2,026	2,026	Grains	600	123,926	124,526	620	84,412	85,032								
							Cotton	...	7,014	7,014	...	7,506	7,506								
Government Boats	...	887	887	...	427	427	Oilseeds	200	2,414	2,614	...	1,126	1,126								
							Salt	100	...	100	50	...	50								
Rafts	...	1,086	1,086	...	...	...	Metals	...	...	...	...	...	...		
							Miscellaneous goods	8,885	9,455	18,340	7,350	26,471	33,821								
CARRYING OPERATIONS.							Building materials	133,523	302	133,825	135,008	550	135,618								
Boating	...	1,307	1,307	...	1,331	1,331	Firewood	...	3,400	3,400	2,410	700	3,110								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Fines and Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Timber	...	4,711	4,711	530	3,350	3,880								
							Miscellaneous timber	310	33,594	33,904	29	106	135								
Ground Rent	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Total	...	5,579	5,579	...	3,784	3,784	TOTAL	143,618	184,816	328,434	146,057	124,221	270,278								

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P., P. W. D., I. B.

ALLAHABAD,
The 1st August 1892.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1182, 1183, 1184 AND 1185 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 8th SEPTEMBER 1882.

DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.											
	Wheat.				Barley.				RICE.			
	Best sort.		Common.		Best sort.		Common.		Best sort.		Common.	
Provinces.	Wheat.		Barley.		RICE.		Common.		Best sort.		Common.	
	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.	Present fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of last year.
ARACAN DIVISION.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	6 6 6	6 6 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

PEGUE DIVISION.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	15 5 15	5 15 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IRRAWADDY DIVISION.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.

TENASSERIM DIVISION.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	10 10 10	15 12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MYSORE.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
	11 0 10	15 11 11	12 8 12	12 13 6	10 9 11	9 8 11	2 10 3 25	3 23 6 22	6	...	...	...

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

† Earth salt.

* Sea salt.

a Two annas per viss.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR
THE WEEK ENDING THE 12th SEPTEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—No reports have been received from the Madras Presidency, from the Mysore State, from Coorg, or from Guzerat or Sind.

There has been rain in the Nizam's Territories, in the Berars, in the Bombay Presidency, in the Central Provinces, in the greater part of the Central India and Rajputana States, and in most parts of the Punjab, as also in British Burma. The quantity which has fallen varies much. It was specially heavy in the course of the cyclone which passed across the Central Provinces. At Khandwa the fall was very heavy, and also in parts of British Burma, especially at Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein. Lighter but widespread rain has also occurred in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in Bengal, and in Assam.

Agricultural prospects are on the whole very favourable throughout the country. In British Burma transplanting continues in parts, and crops are making good progress; but floods are doing some damage. In Assam reaping in some parts and transplanting in others are nearly finished; more rain is needed in Gauhati. In Bengal general prospects have improved, the autumn harvest is proceeding and is expected to give an average outturn. More rain is needed on high lands in some districts to finish transplanting. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh early autumn crops are being reaped. A little more rain would be beneficial in parts of Meerut and Partabgarh. In the Punjab the prospects of the harvest are on the whole good and prices are falling; more rain is needed in the southern part. In the Rajputana and Central India States general prospects are favourable; a break in the wet weather is needed in Indore. In the Central Provinces heavy rain has damaged some *khari* crops in Khandwa, and more rain would be beneficial in Saugor; but on the whole crops are very promising, and weeding has been completed. In the Bombay Presidency, in Berar, and in the Nizam's Territories prospects are favourable everywhere.

The latest reading of the barometer indicates a rise in Bengal, in the North-Western Provinces, and in the northern parts of the Punjab; and the cyclone which passed across Central India seems to have nearly disappeared after travelling northwards.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—(Sept. 13th)		
Kurrachee ...	.....	No report received.
Hyderabad ...	.....	No report received.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	No report received.
Baroda ...	.....	No report received.
Surat ...	.....	No report received.
Nāsik ...	Igatpuri, 12.95; Nāsik, 10.24; Yeola, 5.25; Niphad, 5.65.	Heavy rain in all talukas; locusts in five talukas; slight cholera continues; wheat 28, <i>bajri</i> 38, and rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	.....	No report received.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Mawal, 4.0; minimum at Purandhar, .40.	Crops healthy; 21 cholera cases in Sirar taluka, 7 deaths; <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>juari</i> 60 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 50 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Rain throughout the district—maximum at Nagar, 6.40; minimum at Akola, .34.	Total rainfall of the district 19.58; the rainfall has done good to the <i>bajri</i> crop, but in Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola insects like locusts are doing damage to crops in some places; cholera in Parner, 1 attack and 1 death; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 96 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 60 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	2.11	Total rainfall 30.22; cholera cases 40, deaths 10; crops in good condition; <i>bajri</i> 60 lbs. and 2 tolas and <i>juari</i> 79 lbs. and 6 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Maximum at Ron, 3.08; minimum at Bankapur, .28.	Standing crops good; cotton sowing nearly completed in two talukas, retarded in Ron taluka owing to heavy rainfall, in others still in progress; slight cattle-disease in one taluka; ague in Mundargi petta; public health good; minimum prices— <i>juari</i> 40 and rice 11 lbs. per rupee.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 4.28; Kumpita, 7.73; Sirsi, 2.50; Hallial, 1.35.	Total rainfall 101.28; rice crops in ear on coast; garden and other produce thriving; general health good; common rice in Karwar 11 seers, in district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	No report received.
		<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain in the Deccan, Konkan, and Southern Mahratta Country; reports not received from Sind and Guzerat districts; locusts in Nāsik, Khandesh, and Ahmednagar; cattle-disease in some districts; cholera abating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—(Sept. 13th)		
Chittagong ...	3.46	Weather hot; more rain wanted; prospects of crops generally fair; prices steady; cholera and cattle-disease still reported.
Dacca ...	.96	<i>Aus</i> harvest nearly completed, estimated outturn 14 annas; jute crop poor; prospects of winter rice good; cholera continues.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 3.68	Harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding, outturn above; transplantation of <i>amun</i> paddy in low lands completed; more rain required for completion on high lands; fever prevalent in Baraset and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions; public health generally good.
Moorshedabad ...	1.64	Transplantation of <i>amun</i> proceeding in places, where it had been retarded for want of rain; <i>aus</i> harvest nearly finished, outturn fair; mild fever prevalent.
Rajshahye ...	.75	More rain required for <i>amun</i> rice.
Burdwan ...	.52; Cutwa, 1.37; Culna, 2.05; Raniganj, 1.0.	<i>Aus</i> crop being reaped, outturn very fair; rain urgently required for <i>amun</i> ; health tolerable.
Rungpore ...	.....	No report received.
Bhagalpur ...	1.74	Transplantation of winter rice still proceeding; prospects good; a second heavy flood from the Kosi has done much damage in north-east of district.
Purneah ...	1.65	Some damage from floods, prospects otherwise improved; transplanting not finished; fever prevalent; nearly all rivers high, many in flood.
Patna ...	.33	Transplantation of paddy seedlings progressing; more rain wanted in Barh and Behar sub-divisions; prospects of <i>bhadoi</i> crops favourable; cholera still reported from Behar.
Durbhunga ...	.37	Weather hot; prospects of crops favourable; prices stationary; public health good.
Hazáribágh ...	2.97	Weather hot and close; reaping of autumn crops continues; rice transplanting nearly completed; general health good, except a few isolated cases of cholera in interior.
Cuttack ...	3.76	Early rice reaped; late rice weeded; sugarcane and other crops doing well; cholera still reported.
General Remarks. —Good rain in some districts during the week, but in many rainfall was slight; general prospects improved; more rain wanted in several places to finish transplanting, especially on high lands; autumn harvest proceeding; crops expected generally to yield a fair average outturn, though in some districts early rice and jute will be rather short; sugarcane and other minor crops promising; some damage to crops from floods reported in parts of Bhagalpur and Purneah; cholera still exists; in several places, and small-pox in parts of Chota Nagpur; fever prevalent in some districts; on the whole public health fair; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of Hooghly and Cooch Behar, and cases reported in other places.		
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 12th)	.40; Chandauli, 1.20; Gungapur, .70.	Weather seasonable and prospects favourable; health of men and cattle good; prices stationary; bazars well supplied.
Allahabad („ 13th)	Rain in tahsils, with stormy weather on 9th and 10th.	Weather now fine and seasonable; cholera disappeared; price of <i>bajri</i> fallen and rice slightly; other prices stationary.
Gorakhpur („ 12th)	.....	Rain and high winds towards the close of the week; harvest begun; prospects good; some cholera and cattle-disease in parts of the district; prices steady.
Jhānsi („ 11th)	Sadr, 2.70; Mani, .80; Moth, 1.20.	Minor <i>kharij</i> crops are being cut, other crops are doing well; prices fluctuating; cholera still continues in four villages of parganas Man and Garotha; cattle-disease disappeared.
Agra („ 12th)	Rain in all parganas from .50 to 1.0.	<i>Bajri</i> and <i>makka</i> being cut; insects reported to be causing slight damage to <i>bajri</i> and <i>juari</i> in three parganas; slight fever continues, but general health good; prices falling.
Bareilly ( „ „)	.....	Crops excellent; weather seasonable; cholera not much improved; fever prevalent.
Meerut („ „)	Occasional showers	Westerly wind for three days, succeeded by very high easterly wind; crops flourishing, but irrigation is going on in Ghaziabad, where rainfall very insufficient; health good, but fever becoming general, though not of a severe type; prices falling in Meerut and Hapur, but are showing a tendency to rise in Ghaziabad and Sirdhana.
Kumaun („ „)	Slight rain	Weather cloudy, with high wind; rice and millet being reaped; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> commenced; health fair; cattle-disease still prevalent; prices stationary.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, .20; Maliabad, .80; Mohanlalganj, .20.	Prospects favourable; supplies sufficient; prices falling; cholera decreasing.
Partabgarh ( „ „)	.....	Prices falling slightly; prospects good; more rain however required at Sadr and Patti; cattle-disease reported in Kanda and Partabgarh tahsils; cholera slightly on the increase.
Sitapur („ „)	Biswan, .40; no rain in other tahsils.	Rain not needed at present; prices stationary; cholera still in Sitapur, Sidhau, and Mirikh; prices stationary; slight cattle-disease prevalent.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, .20; Akbarpur, .90; Bikapur, .30; Tanda, .50.	Crops looking well everywhere; <i>sawan</i> , <i>juar</i> , <i>kakoon</i> , and <i>marrow</i> being cut; very slight cholera in tahsil Fyzabad.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—contd.		
Rae Bareilly (Sept. 11th)	Sadr, '70; Digbijai-ganj, '80; Salon, '30.	Crops looking well; cholera nearly disappeared; cattle-disease of a mild nature at Dalman; supplies sufficient; prices stationary.
Cawnpore („ 12th)	Average over '60	Weather clear; prospects excellent; maize cut; cholera decreasing; prices stationary.
Farukhabad („ „)	Slight showers during week.	Prospects favourable; fever of a mild type prevalent; prices steady.
Moradabad („ „)	Average '70	Fever prevalent; cholera continues in Bilari tahsil; prices unchanged.
Punjab—(Sept. 13th)		
Delhi ...	'90	Health fair; prices stationary; prospect of yield of crops is good.
Hissar ...	Sadr, '60	Health generally good; prices stationary.
Umballa ...	'30	Health fair; prices of food-grains stationary, but the yield of <i>makka</i> and rice is expected to be somewhat below the average.
Jullundur ...	1'90	Health good; prices falling; crop prospects are good.
Amritsar ...	2'90	Health good; prices stationary.
Sialkot ...	'30	Health good; falling tendency in prices; harvest prospects good.
Lahore ...	3'50	Health good; prices stationary.
Ferozepore ...	'30	Health good; prices stationary.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices of food-grains are stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Cattle-disease in a few parts of the district; prices show a slight tendency to fall.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Price of wheat steady, that of <i>bajri</i> is falling.
Peshawar ...	'10	More rain wanted; prices stationary; harvest prospects good.
Central Provinces—		
Raipur (Sept. 9th)	Heavy rain on 9th, 2'65	Weather oppressive; crops promising; weeding operations almost finished; fever and cholera reported; wheat 28 and rice 40 seers per rupee.
Jubbulpore („ 12th)	'54	Weather cloudy, with alternate sunshine; prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox continue; prices stationary.
Saugor („ 11th)	1'67	Crops progressing favourably, more rain would be beneficial; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 12th)	2'76; heavy rain since the 8th.	Weather cloudy and damp; <i>kharif</i> crops in excellent condition; cholera abating; wheat 18½ seers per rupee.
Hoshangabad („ „)	5'58	High winds; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops fair; fever and small-pox reported; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Nagpur („ 13th)	6'87	Weather wet and stormy on the 9th, 10th and 11th, clear and cool since; prospects good; cholera still reported; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 7th)	'50	Weather hot and sunny; coarser rice being cut; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 12th)	13'5; heavy rain from 10th.	The heavy rain has damaged some <i>kharif</i> crops; cholera and small-pox prevalent; prices stationary.
British Burma—(Sept. 9th)		
Akyab ...	60'7	Total rainfall 181'29; 14 deaths from cholera in town and 24 in district; cattle-disease severe in one township; crop prospects good.
Rangoon ...	12'09	Total rainfall 78'05; public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	7'36	Total rainfall 101'18; public health good; 41 deaths from cattle-disease in one township and 9 in another; ploughing nearly finished; transplanting still going on.
Prome ...	6'23	Total rainfall 38'77; 16 deaths from cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; 4 cases of cattle-disease in one township; harvest prospects better.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	16'02	Total rainfall 174'88; public health good both in Moulmein and district; cattle-disease still existing in two townships; prospects of crops good; resowing continues; transplanting of crops progressing.
Toungoo ...	2'58	Total rainfall 72'08; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good.
General Remarks. —Cholera prevalent in Akyab, some also in Tharrawaddy, Prome, Henzada, and Tavoy; public health otherwise good; cattle-disease continues; rainfall better in Tharrawaddy, Prome, and Thayetmiao; floods doing more or less damage; crop prospects generally satisfactory.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—		
Gauhati (Sept. 12th)	No rain	Weather very hot; transplanting of <i>sali</i> paddy retarded for want of rain, which is much needed now; cattle-disease reported from the interior; public health good.
Sylhet („ 13th)	0.40	State and prospects of crops generally good.
Cachar („ „)	0.4	Weather intensely hot; transplanting of <i>sali</i> crops nearly finished; about three-fourths of <i>dunahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops have been reaped, outturn average; prospects of tea good as far as quantity is concerned; price of common rice 26½ seers per rupee; 1 case of cholera reported from Sadr station.
Dibrugarh („ „)	0.02	Weather seasonable; transplanting <i>sali</i> paddy finished; ploughing for winter crops in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 13th)		
Amráoti ...	1.05	Crops in good condition; price of wheat 18 and <i>juari</i> 86 seers per rupee.
Akola ...	3.05	Prospects of crops good.
Hyderabad ...	4.68	Total rainfall from 1st January 27.57 inches; tanks have received considerable quantity of water from the week's rain; standing crops everywhere in good condition, except in one taluk where they have been attacked by worms; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 11½, white <i>juari</i> 26½, yellow <i>juari</i> 30½, and <i>tur</i> 27 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States— (Sept. 13th)		
Indore ...	7.78; almost continuous rain.	Unless there is a break, the <i>kharif</i> crops must suffer severely, but the season promises favourably for <i>rabi</i> sowings; prices have risen slightly owing to difficult communications; health is generally good, though cholera still lingers in Indore city.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	1.26	Health and prospects good.
Sutna ...	0.44	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch ...	1.18	Health and crops good.
Goona ...	1.26	Crops good; health fair.
Bhopal (Sirohi) ...	0.73	Prospects good.
Agar ...	.....	No report received.
Nowgong ...	0.25	Weather seasonable; <i>kharif</i> prospects good; prices stationary.
Manpur ...	5.95	Ploughing for <i>rabi</i> crops finished; <i>juari</i> crops good; prices stationary.
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 13th)	3.43	Rainy weather, with high winds.
Sirohi („ 10th)	4.0	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good; weather much cooler.
Marwar („ 8th)	Good showers reported from outstations.	Four months' water in tanks; health and crops good; weather cloudy and sultry, indications of much needed rain; prices falling.
Meywar („ 9th)	2.02	Tanks and wells fair; health good; crops very good.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 26 previous week; Kotah, '68; Shabhpura, '45.	Prospects continue favourable; some fever about.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	.....	Weather sultry; some cases of cholera in district; cattle-disease in one pargana.
Ajmere („ 12th)	2.27	Seasonable rain throughout district; prospects continue first-rate; health fair.
Jeypore („ „)	1.94	Prospects favourable; health fair; prices firm.
Ulwur ( „ „ )	.....	Prospects good; tanks and wells in good supply; fever prevalent.
Nepal—		
Katmenda ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

No 38.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
[TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1882.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.		ROUTE.																TOTAL.		
		WEST.								EAST.										
		VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.		
		No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Sent	2,775	10,648 1	101	308 9	38	124 1	3,943	11,288 9	4	11 1	932	2,441 3	182	549 12	394	808 15	1,637	3,020 1	10,066	29,200 4
Received	1,754	9,402 6	114	415 15	43	130 5	4,122	15,371 2	3	4 14	902	3,585 4	240	724 5	...	...	1,568	3,106 10	8,746	31,740 12
TOTAL	4,529	20,050 6	215	724 8	81	254 6	8,065	26,659 11	7	15 15	1,834	5,026 7	422	1,274 1	394	808 15	3,205	6,126 11	18,752	60,941 0
TRANSIT.																				
from East to West—																				
Via Madras	169	745 6	2	5 10	14	36 12	4,738	19,405 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,943	20,192 12
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben	225	769 3	1	4 7	...	...	222	667 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
from West to East—																			448	1,441 9
Via Madras	1,815	7,098 0	47	136 2	3	4 14	2,628	10,064 10	1	1 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,494	17,904 12
" Rangoon	2	16 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	16 14
" Laingha	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1 13
" Paumben	104	389 3	6	17 11	...	...	254	915 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	364	1,319 11
from East to West—																				
Via Bombay and Karachi	...	...	8	33 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	33 12
Via Karachi and Bombay	...	...	...	...	5	10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	19 0
from East to East—																				
Via Paumben	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	194 12	1	3 8	...	...	...	...	55	198 4
" Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	188 15
" Rangoon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6 6	...	...	2	6 6
TOTAL	2,335	9,615 10	64	197 10	22	60 10	7,848	31,065 3	1	1 2	54	194 12	1	3 8	2	6 6	43	188 15	10,365	41,323 12
GRAND TOTAL																			29,117	1,02,264 12

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 1882.

ROUTE.			NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
			To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN	Via Teheran	...	1,754	2,775	4,529	29.07	40.47	35.13
	" Turkey	...	114	101	215	1.89	1.47	1.67
	Persian Gulf via Karachi	...	43	38	81	0.71	0.56	0.63
RED SEA	Via Suez	...	4,122	3,943	8,065	68.33	57.50	62.57
TOTAL			6,033	6,857	12,890	100.00	100.00	100.00

GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus</i> <i>Sorghum</i> .			Burrush Millet (Camba, boo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
MADRAS.	Ganjum	7 6	7 6	11 13*	...	...	...	17 13	17 13	17 13	19 8	19 8	19 8	...	...	...	23 13	22 13	31 1
	Vizagapatnam	10 0	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	11 3	11 5	11 5	12 6	21 10	...	...	23 13	22 13	31 1
	Godavery	11 11	11 11	12 10	...	...	...	13 14	13 14	13 14	17 0	17 0	16 0	28 13	28 13	26 14	...	...	...
	Kistna	12 11	12 3	13 11	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	16 3	16 5	16 5	16 13	24 14	24 14	27 10	...	...	...
	Nellore	12 10	12 10	12 3	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 5	17 0	17 0	15 0	29 11	29 11	26 14	...	...	...
	Cuddapah	13 3	12 8	14 0	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	12 6	13 11	13 11	13 5	26 13	26 13	0 30	31 14	31 14	32 14
	Anantapur	13 6	13 6	11 8	...	...	...	12 13	12 13	13 14	15 2	15 2	15 2	30 14	30 14	14 30	14 18	13 18	13 18
	Bellary	16 5	15 5	16 5	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	11 3	13 8	13 8	12 6	35 0	35 0	0 37	2 26	5 22	10 30
	Kurnool	12 11	12 6	11 6	...	...	...	10 10	10 10	10 10	11 6	11 6	11 6	31 31	31 31	8 30	2 22	8 23	2 28
	Madras	9 13	9 13	9 8	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	13 11	15 2	15 2	14 14	23 0	23 0	0 21	10 25	0 25	0 22
	Chingleput . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 10	13 8	13 8	15 14	15 2	15 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	North Arcot	9 5	10 8	11 0	...	...	...	14 11	14 6	14 0	16 14	16 14	15 0	34 10	34 10	10 29	2 29	11 23	2 23
	South Arcot	9 0	9 0	9 6	...	...	...	15 11	15 11	13 14	16 3	16 3	14 6	33 10	...	...	23 8	8 28	8 23
	Tanjore	8 13	9 10	10 5	...	...	...	15 13	15 13	14 8	...	...	...	31 13	28 10	25 6	29 0	26 3	32 0
	Trichinopoly	9 3	8 8	11 3	...	...	...	14 6	14 0	13 11	14 14	14 8	14 8	25 3	26 10	23 13	25 6	24 2	25 6
	Madura	12 0	11 5	10 14	...	...	...	14 5	15 2	13 0	14 13	15 10	13 8	34 0	31 10	28 6	32 5	30 14	29 6
	Tinnevely	8 0	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	15 6	15 6	11 2	15 13	15 13	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Coimbatore	11 8	11 8	13 2	...	...	...	13 8	13 2	12 10	14 14	14 8	13 10	24 5	27 13	26 2	28 10	35 0	29 10
	Nilgiris	7 2	9 14	9 14	...	...	...	9 10	10 6	9 10	11 3	11 3	10 6	20 0	24 10	20 13	18 3	22 6	19 10
	Salem	10 3	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	13 2	14 0	13 2	14 2	15 0	14 2	27 5	29 2	27 5	23 13	24 10	26 8
	South Canara	8 10	8 10	8 10	...	...	...	5 11	8 11*	8 11	11 13	11 13	14 11	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Malabar	7 14	7 3	9 6	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	14 10	14 8	14 8	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY.	Bombay	No return received			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Almudabad . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rura . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Surat . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Breach . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colaba (Alibag) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasik . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Almudnagar . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Poona . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sholapur . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kuladgi (Bagalkot) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Entara . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Belgaum . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Hubli) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ratnagiri . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUNJAB.	Kanara (Karwar)	13 0	13 0	11 8	24 4	25 4	17 8	11 4	11 4	9 0	20 0	20 0	13 0	32 0	32 0	0 23	4 26	0 26	0 20
	Panch Mahals (Godhra)	12 5	12 5	10 10	20 0	21 8	16 0	9 8	9 8	8 0	18 0	18 0	12 0	22 0	22 0	0 18	0 19	0 18	0 20
	Aden	14 0	14 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	13 0	12 0	11 4	16 0	21 0	16 0	30 0	30 0	0 22	0 26	0 26	0 22
	Asirgarh	12 6	12 8	11 10	24 0	25 5	19 0	12 6	12 0	10 5	19 0	18 0	16 0	27 0	28 5	19 5	5 23	11 26	9 20
	Burda	18 0	18 0	15 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	9 7	...	...	...	21 3	19 11	18 8
	Dera	Western Districts.			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimach . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nasirabad . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajkot . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Upper Sindhi Frontier . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Karachi . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahawalpur (Nakur) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shikarpur . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thar and Parkar (Umarkot) . . . . .				...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Burawan	13 0a	13 0	12 8	32 8	32 8	30 0	21 12	23 4	23 8	24 0	25 4	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Buncoban	13 8	13 8	14 8	15 0	15 0	17 0	18 8	20 0	25 0	23 8	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Beerbhoom	13 0c	13 0	12 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	21 0	19 8	19 8	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mianapore	13 0d	14 0	14 8	...	...	...	21 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	24 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hooghly	15 0e	15 0	14 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	19 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Howrah	13 4	13 4	15 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 8	18 0	18 12	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

* The figures now given are correct.

a In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Cutwa 12-8 seers, Calna 15 seers, and Raneesunge 13-4 seers.

b Retail prices of salt at Ralpoor 12 seers, at Onda and Indas 16 seers, at Meja, Bisenpore, and Soanahal 13 seers, and at Kotulpore 14 seers.

c In the interior retail prices of salt range from 10 to 14 seers.

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

d In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow :—Ghatal 14-8 seers, and Contal 11 seers.
e Retail price of salt at Babugunge, Jhekrapota, and Balor 13-9 seers, at Serampore 13 seers, at Chanditola 12-8 seers, at Baidyabati 13-12 seers, at Bhuddeswar 14-3 seers, and at Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.																		
		Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholam, Jowar), Hoicum Sorghum.			Bairush Millet (Cimboo, Bairam), Pennisetia Spontanea.		
		Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
Central Districts.																			
	Calcutta	14 0	13 5	13 11	26 8	26 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	16 0	...	...
	24-Pergunnahs	12 5	12 9	14 0	20 0	20 0	26 8	10 0	9 8	10 0	16 0	17 8	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nudda	13 14	14 8	16 0	...	...	32 0	15 4	16 0	16 0	18 13	19 6	18 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rhoolna . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jessore	13 4	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	18 0	14 12	21 0	24 0	23 8	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Moorsheadabad	14 8	14 8	18 0	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	17 0	21 0	20 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinagpore	13 0	14 0	15 4	14 8	16 0	22 8	19 4	18 0	19 4	23 8	19 4	27 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rajshahye	13 8	13 8	18 0	33 12	32 0	48 12	13 8	12 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Rungpore	16 0	16 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	15 0	23 0	21 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bogra	18 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...	15 12	13 8	20 4	28 2	26 4	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pubna	13 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling	10 0	11 0	8 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Julpiguri	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	14 0	14 0	13 5	20 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																			
	Dacca	13 14	13 5	14 4	32 0	40 0	40 0	21 4	25 0	20 0	26 10	33 12	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Furzedpore	22 0	22 0	21 0	30 8	38 0	32 8	20 0	23 0	7 8	26 8	24 8	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Backergunge . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	19 0	19 0	21 0	23 0	23 0	28 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mymensingh	10 0	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	22 8	22 0	22 0	28 0	29 0	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	9 8	11 8	13 0	...	...	...	20 12	23 0	22 0	29 12	28 8	34 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong	11 0	9 0	11 4	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nonkholy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 0	26 0	23 0	27 0	28 0	29 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chittagong Hill Tracts . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	16 0	17 12	17 12	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	11 0	11 0	11 0	...	...	...	20 0	22 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar.																			
	Patna	18 8	18 8	20 0	34 0	34 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	15 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	16 8	17 0	18 8	24 0	27 0	36 0	12 8	12 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Shahabad	15 0	15 0	16 0	25 0	23 0	36 0	16 0	16 0	20 0	18 0	19 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darbhanga	16 0	17 0	17 8	30 0	33 0	40 0	18 0	18 0	21 0	19 0	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarpore	15 0	16 0	17 8	30 0	30 0	40 0	14 0	14 8	15 8	16 0	17 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Samastipur	15 8	14 8	18 0	27 0	21 0	41 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	20 0	18 0	23 0	30 0	26 0	42 0	...	...	...
	Champuram	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	16 12	15 12	15 12	29 5	31 8	42 0	15 12	16 13	14 11	18 14	18 14	18 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhagalpur	14 8	13 14	12 14	37 14	31 9	31 9	17 11	17 11	17 11	18 15	18 15	20 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purneah	14 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	40 0	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	21 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maldah	16 0	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	16 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Southal Pergunnahs	12 8	13 0	14 0	...	...	...	16 0	17 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa.																			
	Cuttack	17 1	15 12	17 11	...	...	...	15 12	17 1	17 11	24 15	26 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pooree	11 0	11 4	17 8	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	26 4	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balasore	13 0	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	23 4	32 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota Nagpore—South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
	Hazaribagh	12 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	15 0	15 0	17 0	20 0	22 0	...	20 0	20 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	40 0	40 0	36 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Manbhoom	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	40 0	16 0	17 0	20 0	30 0	30 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	...	...

f In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Barasat and Buxirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour and Barrapore 10-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-
seers.

g In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Koochta and Bongong 13 seers, Meherpore 10 seers, Chocadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

h In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Bagirhat 11 seers, and Satkhira 10 seers and 10 chittacks.

i In the sub-divisions retail price of salt is 12 seers.

j In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Lalbagh 11 seers, and Jungpore and Kandi 11 8 seers.

k Retail prices of salt at Raigunge 11-8 seers and at Nitpore 12 seers.

l In Nattore retail price of salt is 12 seers.

m In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Niphamari 12 seers, Gaibanda 11 seers, and Kurigram 10 seers.

n In zerajunge retail price of salt is 12-12 seers.

o In zerajunge retail price of salt are as follow:—Karsong 8 seers and Billigori 10 seers.

p Retail price of salt at Falacotta in Alipore sub-division is 10-8 seers.

q In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Moonsheegunge 10-5 seers, and Naraingunge 13-8 seers.

r In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Gaulundo 12 seers, Madaripore 13 seers, Bhanga 14-8 seers, and Gopalgunge 10 seers.

s In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10 seers.

t In the sub-divisions retail prices of salt are as follow:—Kishoregunge 8 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 11 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

[illegible]

(a) Barley, bajra, jowar and gram falling.

[6] Barley falling.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																														
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Soryaum.</i>			Belrushi Millet (Camboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i>															
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.													
		S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.		
PUNJAB—continued.	Amritsar	24	8	24	8	20	8	39	0	39	0	26	8	...	...	...	11	8	11	8	11	0	29	4	29	4	22	8	22	8	23	8	16
	Siālkot	24	0	24	8	19	8	39	0	40	0	39	0	...	...	...	15	0	15	0	13	0	27	0	27	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	12
	Gurdāspur	30	0	30	0	23	0	40	0	40	0	28	0	...	...	...	16	0	16	0	12	0	24	0	24	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	13
	Lahore	23	0	23	8	19	0	36	0	36	0	26	0	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	0	28	0	28	0	18	0	24	0	24	0	13
	Ferozepore	22	8	21	8	19	0	33	0	32	0	26	0	...	...	...	11	0	11	0	9	0	35	0	35	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...
	Gujranwāla	24	0	24	8	19	0	38	0	38	0	30	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	11	0	22	0	22	0	16	0	20	0	20	0	14
	Rāwalpindi	20	0	20	8	13	4	30	0	29	0	23	0	...	...	...	8	12	8	4	7	0	30	12	30	12	18	0	24	0	24	0	17
	Jhelum	24	0	24	0	16	4	31	0	31	0	23	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	25	0	25	0	16	8	24	0	24	0	16
	Gujrat	24	12	25	12	19	0	41	9	39	8	29	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	8	0	25	0	25	0	17	0	28	0	28	0	16
	Shahpūr	20	12	20	12	16	0	32	0	32	0	24	0	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	11	0	20	0	20	0	14	0	20	0	19	0	14
	Mooltan	17	0	17	0	14	4	28	0	27	0	21	0	...	...	...	10	0	10	0	8	0	28	0	27	0	18	0	24	0	23	0	14
	Jhang [a]	19	0	19	8	15	8	32	0	31	0	23	0	...	...	...	11	0	10	8	9	0	24	0	16	0	16	0	18	0	16	0	16
	Montgomery	19	0	20	8	16	0	24	0	24	0	20	0	...	...	...	5	8	5	8	5	8	20	0	20	8	12	0	16	0	16	0	0
	Muzaffargarh	18	8	20	0	16	0	26	0	26	0	22	0	...	...	...	7	0	7	0	5	0	18	0	18	0	14	0	18	0	18	0	13
	Dera Ismail Khān [a]	19	4	18	13	16	14	27	14	27	1	25	10	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	7	8	30	0	25	13	21	4	22	8	21	8	19
Dera Ghāzi Khān	17	8	17	8	15	0	20	0	20	0	21	4	...	...	...	7	8	7	8	7	8	21	4	20	0	17	8	20	0	20	0	16	
Bannu [a]	30	0	30	10	20	10	41	14	45	0	36	4	...	...	...	8	12	8	12	6	4	37	8	25	0	20	0	25	0	25	0	20	
Peshāwar	19	8	19	0	10	9	35	12	36	0	22	12	...	...	...	9	8	9	8	6	0	29	0	28	0	16	6	14	0	13	4	...	
Kohāt	17	8	16	4	12	0	31	14	31	14	23	4	...	...	...	12	2	12	2	7	10	22	14	24	3	15	11	21	10	19	2	...	
Hāzāra [b]	23	4	23	8	15	8	40	0	39	0	34	0	...	...	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CENTRAL PROVINCES.	Nāgpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandāra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chānda . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wardha . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bālaghat . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sangor . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betūl . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwāra . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimār . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bilāspur . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BRITISH BURMA.	No return received																																
	Arakan Division.																																
	Akyab . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Northern Arakan . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kyaukpoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sandoway . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pegu Division.																																
	Rangoon town and Hanthawaddy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tharrawaddy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Prome . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Irrawaddy Division.																																
	Henzada . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bassein . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thonegwa . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Thayetmyo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tenasserim Division.																																	
Moulmein town and Amherst . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mergui . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											

DIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1882—continued.

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

Grain.												Firewood.						Salt.									DISTRICTS.			PROVINCES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
Past fortnight.						Corresponding fortnight of 1881.						Present fortnight.			Past fortnight.			Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			Wholesale.			Retail.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.					S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.	S.	Ch.

* No wholesale salt sold.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE

PROVINCES.		DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE.																							
			Wheat.			Barley.			Rice (best sort).			Rice (common).			Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum.</i>			Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spont.</i>								
			Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.	Present fortnight.	Past fortnight.	Corresponding fortnight of 1881.			
MYSORE.	Bangalore	S. Ch. 11 2	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 12 3	S. Ch. 12 11	S. Ch. 12 8	S. Ch. 13 3	S. Ch. 9 14	S. Ch. 10 0	S. Ch. 9 14	S. Ch. 11 2	S. Ch. 11 2	S. Ch. 11 0	S. Ch. 26 5	S. Ch. 25 3	S. Ch. 25 1			
	Kolar	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	13 0	13 0	13 0			
	Tumkur	12 0	11 0	10 8	12 1	11 1	11 0	10 0	11 12	11 4	11 0	24 0			
	Mysore	10 8	10 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	12 0	10 8	10 0	11 0	11 8	11 0	12 0			
	Hassan	12 10	12 10	14 11	13 10	13 10	16 13	10 8	11 9	11 0	12 10	13 10	13 10	31 8	28 6	42 0			
	Shimoga	15 0	15 0	8 0	14 0	14 0	...	11 0	11 0	13 0	13 0	12 0	15 0			
	Kadur	14 0	15 12	16 0	16 0	17 12	20 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	13 0	12 0	12 0	36 0	36 0	40 0	28 0	28 0	28 0	48 0			
	Chitaldroog	8 14	8 8	7 7	8 6	8 3	8 11	10 13	10 13	10 3	13 13	12 11	14 13			
COORG.	Coorg	16 0	16 4	16 0	22 0	20 0	24 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	17 0	25 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	22 0			
	Jeypore	17 0	17 8	17 8	24 8	25 8	27 0	8 0	8 0	8 8	10 0	10 8	9 0	24 0	21 8	26 8	20 8	18 19	0 16	0 19			
	Kishengurh	16 0	16 0	17 0	18 8	18 8	21 8	12 8	12 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	13 8	19 0	19 0	20 8	16 8	16 8	16 8	19 0			
	Kerrowlee	19 1	18 12	17 13	26 3	24 0	23 8	9 0	8 0	8 0	11 10	11 10	11 6	23 8	23 8	8 17	8 17	8 17	8 17	13 19			
	Ulwur	17 8	17 7	17 0	23 8	22 13	22 0	6 8	6 12	6 8	11 0	11 4	7 0	22 0	20 11	19 8	17 8	17 8	11 19	...	...	...	
	Bhurlpore (City)	15 8	16 0	18 0	23 0	22 0	27 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	...	...	...	
	Ajmere	16 1	16 0	19 4	20 5	20 15	23 0	...	...	...	10 8	10 8	9 8	20 0	20 0	23 14	20 4	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	
	Deoli Cantonment	16 12	16 4	17 13	28 9	28 0	30 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	20 9	22 0	23 8	24 15	22 0	24 0	...	...	...	
RAJPUTANA.	Erinpura	17 0	17 8	18 0	28 0	29 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 8	8 0	8 0	8 0	17 0	17 0	18 0	21 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...	
	Sirohee	15 10	15 12	15 8	23 0	23 0	23 8	6 8	6 8	5 8	8 0	8 0	7 12	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	17 0	...	...	...	
	Abu	17 12	17 12	17 4	26 0	26 0	27 0	7 0	7 0	6 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	...	...	...	20 8	21 0	20 0	...	...	...	
	Anadra	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	38 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	15 8	15 3 1/2	16 0 1/2	19 1 1/2	20 1 1/2	21 1 1/2	10 2 1/2	10 2 1/2	7 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	21 14	22 8	25 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	7 8	17 8	18 12	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	No return received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partabgarh (")	16 4	15 15	15 15	21 4	22 8	24 11	6 4	6 4	5 0	7 8	7 8	6 4	22 8	22 8	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Marwar (Jodhpore)	12 10	11 8	10 0	...	...	...	3 4	3 4	2 14	7 12	6 12	6 2	...	...	...	19 0	18 0	14 0	...	...	...	
	Bikaner	16 8	17 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	31 0	10 0	9 8	8 0	10 8	10 0	9 0	26 8	27 0	30 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Boondee	16 12	16 12	26 4	18 8	19 4	32 0	8 12	8 12	8 0	11 12	11 12	10 0	22 0	21 8	44 0	15 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	
	Kotah	13 7	14 4	18 15	21 5	20 5	23 11	7 0	7 0	7 0	9 4	9 12	9 0	23 5	22 12	26 11	18 6	18 6	22 0	...	...	...	
	Tonk	15 4	16 1	21 14 1/2	15 14	15 14	27 14	...	...	...	10 2	8 14	8 13 1/2	19 1	17 4	28 5	13 6	13 6	18 0	...	...	...	
	Jhallawar	16 0	16 1	19 4	20 6	20 6	25 4	11 2	10 4	10 1	14 8	14 8	13 8	16 12	16 8	22 11	16 2	16 5	18 0	...	...	...	
	Shahpore	16 10	17 9	16 8	20 4	24 3	20 4	7 14	10 2	7 14	11 12	12 6	11 13	20 3	21 10	20 3	17 14	15 17	...	...	...	...
	Dholpur	15 8	15 0	18 7	...	...	...	8 9	10 0	7 8	10 0	12 0	8 9	20 13	21 5	30 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	15 11	15 9	16 5	18 12	18 12	19 3	7 11	7 7	6 14	9 13	9 10	9 10	19 12	20 1	18 14	19 11	7 17	...	...	...	...
	Gwalior	20 4	20 0	28 0	19 0	17 0	21 0	9 8	9 8	9 8	10 0	10 0	10 0	23 0	24 0	37 8	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	
	Goona	21 0	21 1	20 10	32 0	32 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	7 0	18 0	18 0	19 0	32 0	32 0	28 0	24 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	...	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	15 8	15 0	18 7	...	...	...	8 9	10 0	7 8	10 0	12 0	8 9	20 13	21 5	30 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	...	...	...	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

SEERS OF 80 TOLAHS.

* Eight pies per bundle. † Sea Salt. ‡ Earth Salt.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
IRRIGATION BRANCH.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN BENGAL FOR 1882-83.

Areas leased for irrigation up to end of July 1882.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	SUPPLY OF WATER IN THE CANALS.			KHARIF.				RABI.				SUGARCANE.		GRAND TOTAL.				RAINFALL.			REMARKS.		
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second through the month.	Estimated discharge utilized.	FIVE-YEAR LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		THREE-YEAR LEASES.		ANNUAL LEASES.		Leased in July 1882.	Leased up to end of July 1882.	Khari.	Rabi.	Sugarcane.	Total.	Grand total of the corresponding month of previous year.		Inches during the month.	Inches during the previous year of the same period.
Orissa	Kendrapara	Patamondia	1,203	644.30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,042	57.90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			675	345.83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,300	430.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-WESTERN	Midnapore	Howrah	875	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			300	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
SOUTH-EASTERN	Shahabad	Patna	4,342	1,021	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,226	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,660	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,466	407	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH-EASTERN	Gya	Patna	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
SOUTH-EASTERN	Total of the month	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		
SOUTH-EASTERN	Total of the month	Total of the corresponding month of previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		
		
		

CALCUTTA,

The 1st September 1882.

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF, N.-W. PROVINCES, 1882, UP TO 31st JULY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1882.				Total area of irrigation during current year.	Total area for the corresponding period of last year.	ZILA.	LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).						RAIN-FALL.		REMARKS.		
	Depth in Canal at regulating gauge in feet.	GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		Actual average throughout.				Total.	Miscellaneous.	Podder crops.	Other food-grains.	Cotton.	Rice.	Indigo.	Sugarcane.		Average of ten previous years for the same period.	Total from 1st April to 31st July 1882.
		Full supply.	Allocated discharge.																Actual throughout.
UPPER GANGES.	Northern	10-00	740	263	45,585	37,622	Saharanpur	19,539	1,932	15,533	614	139	109	1,601	39,467	20-9	12-4	Entering head of Ganges Canal " Lower Ganges Canal Expanded— Ganges Canal Lower Ganges Canal Escapes— Amritshahr Branch Meerut Division Bulandshahr ditto Aligarh ditto Narora ditto Cawnpore ditto Etawah ditto Bhogpur ditto Percolation, Lower Ganges Canal Unaccounted for
	Amritshahr	6-80	700	584	54,280	46,889	Muzaffarnagar	47,842	4,235	16,244	2,505	421	670	1,978	73,875	18-7	11-3	
	Meerut	8-30	969	954	63,012	52,102	Meerut	72,580	16,973	6,503	7,840	1,505	3,158	1,888	110,447	16-2	9-4	
	Bulandshahr	7-35	972	634	59,676	62,110	Bulandshahr	8,886	52,851	133	7,756	1,571	212	1,358	72,767	14-9	9-3	
	Aligarh	5-50	994	417	71,986	75,934	Aligarh	1,238	45,768	188	2,971	1,247	117	1,296	52,825	19-4	8-7	
LOWER GANGES.	Narora	...	...	...	13,351	11,671	Muttra	1,649	9,126	...	8,437	69	144	1,329	20,754	17-2	9-9
	Mainpuri	...	...	...	33,953	28,535	Agra	1,179	6,816	11	795	148	52	821	9,822	21-2	11-2
	Cawnpore	...	...	...	33,953	28,535	Etah	3,865	26,641	96	760	794	43	1,317	33,516	26-4	9-1
	Etawah	6-20	958	251	46,923	52,534	Mainpuri	4,976	37,024	146	133	823	40	843	43,985	21-6	11-2	
	Bhogpur	4-80	771	...	63,870	73,203	Fatehgarh	2,210	19,862	6	...	227	15	233	22,553	16-7	10-5	
TOTAL, UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.	...	...	3,108	473,708	460,569	...	Delhi	8	...	...	11	...	...	...	47,331	18-4	7-5
Eastern Jumna Canal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gurgaon	2,129	2,209	...	8,479	102	310	...	13,296	8-7	10-1
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dehra Dun	1,035	...	3,202	1	...	...	286	4,524	37-8	26-3
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bijnor	...	...	137	...	...	...	1,159	1,296	20-1	13-2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Tarai	1,282	...	1,031	...	...	...	...	2,313	30-3	14-9
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Pilibhit	1,067	...	531	...	...	...	...	1,598	24-4	17-6
TOTAL	...	1,250	782	75,353	76,220	...	Bareilly	8,938	...	6,688	...	...	...	...	15,626	31-3	13-7
Agra Canal	...	2,000	32	42,904	43,704	...	Jhansi	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	35-7	11-2
...	...	...	162	19,637	24,211	...	Hamirpur	11	...	15	...	...	...	...	27	23-3	10-4
...	...	...	...	1,296	3,269	TOTAL FOR THE SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR.	...	190,943	304,377	52,136	40,302	8,600	5,285	15,759	617,402	...	...
...	...	...	174	4,524	4,437	...	...	161,851	306,319	49,936	64,090	9,771	3,483	17,011	612,461	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	13	Increase	...	29,092	...	2,200	...	...	1,802	...	4,941	...	...
...	...	...	...	27	38	Decrease	...	...	1,942	...	23,788	1,171	...	1,252	...	...	...
TOTAL	...	...	...	617,402	612,461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Executive Engineer, Meerut Division, reports that the canal was closed on the 6th July, and that irrigation stopped on the 4th idem generally over the division.

Executive Engineer, Agra Canal, reports that there was a very wet month, and that the rains were very favorable for cultivation. There was a slight demand for rice in the fine intervals, mostly on the Kitcha, Dhora and Paha. The heavy floods of the 7th July were due entirely to local rainfall. Very heavy floods in the hill rivers occurred on the 6th August, especially in Dhora, Kailas and Deola rivers.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

ALLAHABAD,
The 29th August 1882.

NATURE OF TRAFFIC.		AGRA CANAL.						REMARKS.
		PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF TRAFFIC.						
		Up.		Down.		Total up and down.		
		Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	Mds.	No.	
		200	...	2,875	...	3,075	...	
		
Grains—								
Wheat		...	...	...	...	...	...
Gram		...	...	...	...	...	...
Rice		...	...	...	...	...	...
Paddy or dhán		...	...	...	...	...	...
Bejbar or mixed grain		...	...	...	...	...	...
Dal—								
Urd		...	...	...	...	...	...
Mung		...	...	...	...	...	...
Arhar		...	...	...	...	...	...
Masuri		...	...	...	...	...	...
Juár		...	...	...	...	...	...
Báira		...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize or Indian-corn		...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley		...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		200	...	3,425	...	3,625	...	
Cotton		...	...	...	...	...	...
Oilseeds		...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt		...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals		...	...	...	...	...	...
Building materials		...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods		10,140	...	4,675	...	14,815	...	
Firewood		550	...	355	...	905	...	
Bamboos		...	...	675	...	675	...	
Timber—				75	...	75	...	
Poles and unsquared timber		...	...	...	...	...	...
Karis and squared timber		...	...	...	...	...	...
Logs		...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous timber		...	...	...	...	...	...
Live-stock		...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL		10,890	...	9,205	...	20,095	...	
TOTAL DURING CORRESPONDING PERIOD OF LAST YEAR		14,054	...	10,849	...	24,903	...	
INCREASE		...	...	...	...	...	...
DECREASE		3,164	...	1,644	...	4,808	...	

AGRA CANAL.

1882.

1881.

Particulars.

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos

733

915

Value of goods

71,537

1,00,593

Number of passengers

17,894

28,023

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ALLAHABAD,
The 29th August 1882.

G. H. D. WALKER,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh,
P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

AGRA CANAL.	
1882.	1881.
733	915
71,547	1,00,503
17,804	28,023
...	...

Particulars.

Tonnage, including weight of timber and bamboos
Ton mileage
Value of goods
Number of passengers

Rs.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE MONTH OF JULY 1882.

STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS FOR THE YEAR 1900-1901.																				REMARKS.									
UPPER GANGES CANAL.										LOWER GANGES CANALS.																			
UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.										UPPER AND LOWER GANGES CANALS.																			
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXIII of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH AUGUST 1881.		Total mean length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 19TH AUGUST 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH AUGUST 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 20TH AUGUST 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26th Aug. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,57,831	918	172	1,17,096	681	16,44,149	465	16,46,258	475	2,109	...
19th ditto ...	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	74,577	136	547	71,464	131	18,79,068	169	19,82,959	180	1,03,891	...
19th ditto ...	Sind, Punjab and Delhi ...	676	1,41,248	209	676	1,32,408	196	33,64,511	245	37,00,286	272	3,35,775	...
19th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,05,130	123	861	1,05,083	122	25,16,034	144	27,82,566	161	2,66,532	...
19th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	67,113	102	655	65,978	101	15,23,702	115	15,13,058	115	...	10,644
26th ditto ...	Great Indian Peninsula ...	1,439	4,13,010	287	1,450	3,52,732	243	1,27,07,190	433	1,35,19,078	463	8,11,888	...
19th ditto ...	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	77,216	174	461	1,14,888	249	40,77,733	453	41,71,644	449	93,911	...
	TOTAL ...	4,791	10,36,125	216	4,822	9,59,649	199	2,77,12,387	284	2,93,15,849	302	16,03,462	...
	<i>State.</i>												
26th Aug. 1882	East Indian ...	1,504	7,03,831	468	1,507	6,63,909	441	1,58,49,052	519	1,72,96,075	570	14,47,023	...
19th ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,034	73	33	2,270	69	60,034	106	75,421	121	15,387	...
26th ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,114	41	27	1,139	42	24,381	45	26,340	48	1,959	...
19th ditto ...	Northern Bengal ...	233	33,734	145	230	24,320	106	6,03,372	129	7,11,608	153	1,08,236	...
26th ditto ...	Tirhoot ...	76	7,979	105	75	10,441	139	2,25,537	139	2,47,829	148	22,292	...
26th ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	6,652	117	57	6,175	108	1,67,015	144	1,73,135	150	6,120	...
26th ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	4,417	152	29	1,847	64	53,580	91	42,429	73	...	11,151
26th ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad ...	86	3,887	45	87	5,567	64	1,00,917	58	1,29,077	74	28,160	...
19th ditto ...	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur ...	12	429	36	12	404	34	16,586	68	18,579	77	1,993	...
26th ditto ...	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	93,645	92	1,117	1,35,219	121	32,37,000	157	39,50,948	176	7,13,948	...
19th ditto ...	Wardha Coal ...	45	6,343	141	45	4,772	106	1,94,727	213	2,03,046	224	8,319	...
19th ditto ...	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh ...	53	3,216	61	98	4,192	43	1,15,795	95	2,38,791	121	1,22,996	...
19th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	14,483	90	161	16,705	104	5,47,550	168	5,57,030	172	9,480	...
26th ditto ...	Sindia ...	75	3,722	50	75	5,665	76	1,12,703	74	1,23,470	82	10,767	...
26th ditto ...	Punjab Northern ...	363	57,809	159	412	41,631	101	11,30,483	153	11,24,355	139	...	6,128
26th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	1,23,317	187	650	18,593	29	17,59,887	132	16,12,485	121	...	1,47,402
26th ditto ...	Muttra-Achneyra ...	...	...	...	23	1,115	48	...	...	23,725	51	23,725	...
	TOTAL ...	2,921	3,62,781	124	3,131	2,80,055	89	83,49,567	141	92,58,268	146	9,08,701	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
26th Aug. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	119	2,695	23	194	8,924	46	3,05,363	91	3,91,092	100	85,729	...
26th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	12,871	106	121	14,375	119	3,24,432	132	3,36,793	138	12,361	...
26th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	2,216	38	...	(a)...	...	(b)53,931	48	(c)1,06,968	65	53,037	...
	TOTAL ...	298	17,782	60	315	23,299	74	6,83,726	98	8,34,853	104	1,51,127	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,514	21,20,519	223	9,775	19,26,912	197	5,25,94,732	270	5,67,05,045	285	41,10,313	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,55,82,558	131	2,75,34,299	139	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,70,12,174	139	2,91,70,746	146	21,58,572	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th August 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 12th September 1882.

FEED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary.

No. XXXIV of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return received.	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH AUGUST 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 26TH AUGUST 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 27TH AUGUST 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 26TH AUGUST 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1882-83.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2nd Sept. 1882	Eastern Bengal ...	172	1,50,121	873	172	1,51,389	880	17,94,270	479	17,73,461	438	...	20,800
26th Aug. 1882	Oudh and Rohilkhand ...	547	78,563	144	547	66,515	122	19,57,632	168	20,44,218	176	86,586	...
26th ditto ...	Sind, Panjab & Delhi ...	676	1,34,721	199	676	1,20,968	179	34,99,232	243	37,87,604	265	2,88,372	...
26th ditto ...	Madras ...	858	1,05,311	123	861	1,31,348	153	26,21,346	143	29,23,339	161	3,01,993	...
26th ditto ...	South Indian ...	655	65,733	100	655	73,246	112	15,89,434	114	15,83,013	114	...	1,421
2nd Sept. 1882	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,44,547	309	1,450	3,67,899	254	1,31,51,737	427	1,13,84,964	453	7,33,227	...
26th Aug. 1882	Bombay, Baroda and Central India ...	444	71,453	161	461	1,14,101	248	41,49,087	439	42,87,480	440	1,38,393	...
	TOTAL ...	4,791	10,50,449	219	4,822	10,25,466	213	2,87,62,738	281	3,02,89,079	297	15,26,341	...
	<i>State.</i>												
2nd Sept. 1882	East Indian ...	1,504	7,38,137	491	1,507	6,30,789	419	1,65,87,188	518	1,78,88,237	561	13,01,049	...
2nd ditto ...	Calcutta and South-Eastern ...	28	2,952	105	33	4,360	132	62,986	106	79,775	122	16,789	...
2nd ditto ...	Nalhati ...	27	1,036	38	27	1,122	42	25,418	44	27,604	48	2,186	...
26th Aug. 1882	Northern Bengal ...	233	34,497	148	230	33,030	144	6,37,870	129	7,43,343	151	1,05,473	...
2nd Sept. 1882	Tirhoot ...	76	9,036	119	75	10,685	142	2,34,573	138	2,58,514	149	23,941	...
2nd ditto ...	Patna-Gya ...	57	5,330	94	57	6,380	112	1,72,346	142	1,81,245	150	8,899	...
2nd ditto ...	Muttra-Hathras ...	29	2,617	90	29	2,107	73	56,197	91	45,105	73	...	11,092
2nd ditto ...	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad ...	86	5,136	60	87	4,772	55	1,06,052	58	1,35,852	74	29,800	...
26th Aug. 1882	Dildarnagar-Ghaziपुर ...	12	401	33	12	433	36	16,988	66	18,980	75	1,992	...
2nd Sept. 1882	Rajputana-Malwa ...	1,016	1,00,604	99	1,117	1,37,019	123	33,37,605	154	40,94,996	174	7,57,891	...
26th Aug. 1882	Wardha Coal ...	45	8,865	197	45	12,723	283	2,03,591	213	2,15,770	227	12,179	...
26th ditto ...	Nagpur & Chhattisgarh ...	53	3,408	64	98	4,521	46	1,19,205	93	2,43,312	118	1,24,107	...
26th ditto ...	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley ...	161	14,896	93	161	16,103	100	5,62,446	164	5,73,629	169	11,183	...
2nd Sept. 1882	Sindia ...	75	3,808	51	75	4,148	55	1,16,514	73	1,27,618	80	11,104	...
26th Aug. 1882	Punjab Northern ...	363	46,980	129	412	47,902	116	11,77,464	153	11,72,257	138	...	5,307
26th ditto ...	Indus Valley and Kandahar ...	660	70,611	107	650	49,806	77	18,30,497	130	16,67,839	120	...	1,62,658
2nd Sept. 1882	Muttra-Achnera ...	...	...	...	23	1,547	67	...	...	25,507	52	25,507	...
	TOTAL ...	2,921	3,10,177	106	3,131	3,36,658	108	86,59,752	139	96,11,346	145	9,51,594	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
26th Aug. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal ...	119	3,091	26	194	9,080	47	3,08,454	88	3,98,790	97	90,336	...
26th ditto ...	Nizam's ...	121	11,236	93	121	13,601	112	3,35,668	130	3,50,374	137	14,706	...
19th ditto ...	Mysore ...	58	2,290	39	...	...	...	(b) 56,147	48	(c) 1,11,352	64	55,205	...
	TOTAL ...	298	16,617	56	315	22,681	72	7,00,269	96	8,60,516	102	1,60,247	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	9,514	21,15,380	222	9,775	20,15,594	206	5,47,09,947	268	5,86,49,178	281	39,39,231	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,67,03,621	131	2,85,06,179	137	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,80,06,326	137	3,01,42,999	144	21,36,673	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th August 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th August 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under Secretary.SIMLA,
The 19th September 1882.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 19th SEPTEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—The reports that were due last week from the Madras Presidency, Mysore, Coorg, Guzerat and Sind, have since been received, and show good rainfalls in Madras and Coorg, slight showers in Mysore, and heavy rain in Guzerat.

During the week under report the monsoon came to an end in Coorg, but showers continued throughout the Madras Presidency, as well as in parts of Mysore, in the Nizam's Territories, and in parts of Berar. In Malabar and Ganjam the fall was comparatively heavy, so also in parts of the Deccan districts of the Bombay Presidency and in Guzerat. In Sind there has been no rain. In the Central Provinces there have been good falls in some parts and slight rain in others. In Central India and Rajputana there has been heavy rain in several States, light showers in others; none at Abu. The Punjab has had good rain in most districts, except in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan. The North-Western Provinces and Oudh have received light showers in several districts. In Bengal rain has fallen in all districts in varying quantities. In Assam and Burma also the rainfall has been general, and particularly heavy in Sylhet and Amherst.

Agricultural prospects continue very favourable throughout the country. Harvest operations have begun in parts of the Madras Presidency, of the Central Provinces, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as well as in a few States of Central India and Rajputana; and have been completed, or nearly so, in Bengal and Assam. Transplantation of paddy seedlings is going on or is finished in Coorg, in Mysore, in Bengal, and in Assam and Burma. More rain seems needed in two districts of Madras, in a few places in Mysore, and in several districts in Bengal. Preparations for the *rabi* crops have already commenced in some districts of Bombay, and in a few districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The rise in the barometer in Northern India noticed last week was followed on the 16th by a fall which extended over the whole of India, and was succeeded by a rise of equal extent in area which has continued since. A slight cyclonic depression formed on the east coast, which advanced northwards and disappeared after reaching Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 13th)		
Bellary ...	1.15 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, dry partially withering; harvest paddy yield below average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	1.50 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2.30 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops generally thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; slight cholera in parts.
Kistna ...	6.50 (average of thirteen stations).	Standing crops promising; harvest gingelly, outturn below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	1.19 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.37 (average of four stations).	Standing crops promising well; <i>cholera</i> damaged by insects in one taluk; harvest paddy and dry crops, outturn average; small-pox, fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	.55 (average of six stations).	Crops good; harvest dry crops, outturn below average.
Madura ...	.34 (average of three stations).	Standing dry crops fair; harvest <i>cholera</i> , yield below average; cholera in parts.
Malabar ...	3.59 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting of first crop progressing; small-pox, cholera, and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	4.13	Harvest impeded by excessive rain; fever prevalent.
Madras—(Sept. 20th)		
Bellary ...	.25 (average of five stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	.25 (average of two stations).	Standing dry crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	2.44 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops thriving; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue.
Kistna ...	.69 (average of twelve stations).	Standing crops promising; harvest dry crops, yield below average; agricultural operations progressing; fever and cattle-disease prevalent; small-pox slight.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	.51 (average of four stations).	Standing crops good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; fever and small-pox in parts.
Coimbatore ...	.21 (average of three stations).	Standing crops paddy promises well, dry require rain in parts; harvest dry crops, outturn average; fever, cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	.31 (average of three stations).	Crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, yield below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	.06 (average of two stations).	Standing crops withering in parts; cholera in parts.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—contd.		
Malabar ...	2.36 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop progressing; sowing second crop commenced; small-pox, cholera, and fever in parts.
Travancore ...	21	Harvesting progressing; fever slightly prevalent. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 20th)		
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 18th, 13 feet 10 inches against 14½ feet on same date last year; fever increasing, prevalent in nine talukas; freshet from <i>gaj</i> on 6th, which will benefit crops; rice coming into ear in places; rats doing some damage in Shahbandar; 8 cases small-pox in Sujawal taluka; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 34, in Sehwan 28, 44 and 48, in Mirpur Botoro 22, 44 and 40, and in Tatta 23, 36 and 44 lbs. per rupee respectively.
Hyderabad ...	No rain	River rising again; small-pox in Hyderabad; bad fever in five talukas; wheat 25, <i>juari</i> 48, <i>bajri</i> 43, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	1.44 since 5th	Total rainfall 30.41; crops doing well; slight fever in Gogha and Dholka talukas; cholera in Viramgaum, 1 case fatal; <i>bajri</i> 32 and wheat 28 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	6.38 in week up to 12th; 1.78 since.	Total rainfall 40.74; fever in parts of Nausari and Kari divisions; crops promising generally; <i>bajri</i> 34 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.
Surat ...	9.75 in week ending 12th; none since.	Total rainfall 43.69; crops healthy; <i>juari</i> 36 and <i>nagli</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Rain fell—maximum at Peint, 15.0; heavy in six talukas; good in all.	Weather bright since 13th; cholera abating; locusts continue; damage from floods in several talukas; wheat 28, <i>bajri</i> 36, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	No rain	Total rainfall 67.89, being 2.38 above average; abnormal temperature 1° warm on 16th, 18th and 19th, <i>nil</i> on all other days; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Magal, 2.73; minimum at Indapur, .02.	Crops healthy; 33 cholera cases in Sirur and Poona, of which 23 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>juari</i> 61 lbs. per rupee; in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 50 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Akola, 3.67; Sangamner, 3.01; Kopergaon, 1.00; Parner, .74; Rahuri, .62; Jhamkhed, .54; Newassa, .35; very slight in Shrigonda, Karjat, Sheogaon, and Nagar.	Total average rainfall of the district 20.54; rainfall has done good to the <i>kharif</i> crops, but locusts are doing damage to the crops in Kopergaon, Sangamner, Akola, Newassa, and Rahuri; sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress in Nagar, Parner, Shrigonda, Karjat, Sheogaon, and Newassa; cholera in Sheogaon 8 attacks, 3 deaths, in Rahuri 3 attacks, 3 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 45 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 54 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	No rain	<i>Rabi</i> sowing commenced; <i>kharif</i> crops, except <i>mug</i> , in excellent condition; cholera 14, of which 3 fatal; <i>bajri</i> 62 lbs. 3 tolas and <i>juari</i> 79 lbs. 27 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Slight rainfall at eight stations, varying from 1.0 to .14.	Standing crops healthy; cotton sowing progressing; <i>sawan</i> and <i>rabi</i> being cut; slight ague in three and cattle-disease in two talukas.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1.08; Kumpata, 1.49; Sirsi, 2.92; Hallial, .97.	Total rainfall 102.36; rice crops in ear above ghât; <i>rabi</i> , sugarcane, and garden produce healthy; general health good; weather clearing; common rice in Karwar 10 seers, in district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot ...	.....	Weather warm and cloudy; general health fair; cholera disappeared from Nawanganar and other places; crops thriving; <i>bajri</i> 28 and <i>juari</i> 33 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in some districts of the Deccan; <i>kharif</i> crops generally doing well; preparations for <i>rabi</i> commenced in some districts; locusts doing damage in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Násik; fever and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 20th)		
Chittagong ...	1.50	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; prices stationary; cholera and cattle-disease still prevalent.
Dacca ...	1.18	Weather cool and showery; winter rice crops progressing favourably; <i>bhadoi</i> harvest nearly completed, estimated outturn 14 annas; quality of jute inferior; cholera continues especially in Dacca city.
24 Pargunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, 2.82	Harvesting of early paddy and jute nearly finished, outturn above the average; prospects of <i>amun</i> fair; transplanting nearly finished; public health generally good; fever prevalent in Diamond Harbour.
Moorsshedabad ...	2.14	Transplantation of <i>amun</i> almost finished; rain wanted everywhere; land being prepared in some places for <i>rabi</i> crops; except ordinary fever, public health good.
Rajshahye ...	2.8; Nattore, 2.0	More rain required for <i>amun</i> ; fever prevalent in some parts.
Burdwan ...	2.0; Cutwa, .80; Culna, .80; Raneegunge, .42.	<i>Amun</i> suffering from want of rain; other crops doing well; fever reported from various quarters.
Rungpore ...	1.39	Weather cloudy and hot; prospects of crops favourable; transplanting of winter rice proceeding; jute still being reaped; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Bhagálpur ...	10	Transplanting of winter rice proceeding; prospects of plants now transplanted poor.
Purneah ...	10	Rain wanted, prospects otherwise good; ploughing for cold weather crops commenced; fever prevalent; Ganges and Kosi lower.
Patna ...	03	Transplanting of paddy backward both in Barrh and Behar subdivisions for want of rain; reaping of <i>bhadoi</i> crops proceeding; public health generally good.
Durbhunga ...	107	<i>Bhadoi</i> harvest fair; late rice prospects fair; prices stationary; health fair.
Hazáribágh ...	05	Weather sultry; autumn harvest continues; rice crops progressing; general health good.
Cuttack ...	426	Early rice being reaped and late rice weeded; other crops doing well; cholera disappearing.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 19th)	No rain	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain in all districts during week; more rain wanted almost everywhere for late rice crops; prospects generally fair, except in some parts of Burdwan division and other places where rice on high lands is withering; transplantation still proceeding in some places; sugarcane and other crops on the ground doing well; autumn harvest generally expected to yield fair average outturn, though in some districts early rice and jute are indifferent; cholera in Chuniparun abating; except fever and sporadic cholera in some districts, public health generally good.
Allahabad („ 20th)	.....	Weather favourable for crops; fever and isolated cases of cholera reported in Chandausi tahsil; health of cattle good; prices stationary; bazars well supplied.
Gorakhpur („ 20th)	Occasional showers.	Weather fine, with westerly winds; agricultural prospects good; cholera reappeared slightly; prices easy; considerable fall in <i>bajri</i> .
Jhánsi („ 18th)	No rain for some days; average rainfall 1.70.	Fine weather; harvesting begun; some fever and a little cholera prevalent; cattle-disease in two tahsils; prices steady.
Agra („ 19th)	Rain in all parganas, from 20 to 2.40 during week.	Weather fair, which was wanted; <i>kharif</i> prospects good in every pargana; supplies sufficient; prices of minor grains falling; cholera decreasing.
Bareilly ( „ „ )	.....	<i>Bajri</i> and maize continue to be cut; fever continues, but general health good; prices falling.
Meerut („ „)	Good rain for three days.	Weather seasonable and crops excellent; cholera prevalent in a number of villages, but has left Bareilly city and Aonla; fever increasing.
Kumaun („ „)	Light showers	Since rain fell there has been a light west wind; crops doing well and harvest begun; fever continues, but does not increase; prices unaltered.
Lucknow („ „)	Sadr, .70; Maliabad, .50; Mohanlalganj, .30.	Weather most seasonable; <i>kharif</i> being reaped; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> going on; fever prevalent in villages, otherwise health good; cattle-disease continues; prices stationary.
Partabgarh („ „)	Light showers during the week at Patti.	Crops good; markets well supplied; prices steady; cholera still continues.
Sitapur („ „)	Average rainfall .80	Prices steady; crops looking well; <i>kudri dhan</i> cut and in the market; wind westerly and high; cattle-disease in three tahsils; cholera continues in two tahsils.
Fyzabad („ „)	Sadr, .30; no rain in tahsil.	Much land under preparation for <i>rabi</i> ; new rice already in the market; <i>mash</i> coming up well; cholera and fever still hanging about; supplies plentiful; prices slightly fluctuating, with downward tendency.
Rae Bareli („ 18th)	.....	<i>Dhan</i> and <i>kodo</i> being cut; prospects good; slight cholera in parts of district.
Cawnpore („ 19th)	Average rainfall .50	High easterly wind prevailed for three days during week; early autumn crops are being cut; health of cattle good; cholera disappearing; supplies sufficient; prices falling.
Farukhabad ( „ „ )	.....	Prospects of the crops continue excellent; weather clear; cholera and fever decreasing; prices nearly stationary.
Punjab—(Sept. 20th)		
Delhi ...	5.80	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops good; fever still prevalent, and a few cases of cholera have been reported; prices steady.
Hissar ...	1.30	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Light rain in most districts, but weather generally now fine; prospects everywhere good; prices on the whole stationary; cholera and fever continue in the parts previously affected; cattle-disease continues in Partabgarh and Kumaun.
Umballa ...	2.50	Health fair; prospects of yield of crops fair; prices falling.
Jullundur ...	1.0	Fever prevalent; prices falling; prospects of crops improved, and yield will probably be one-half.
Amritsar ...	4.90	Health fair; prices of food-grains stationary; yield of crops expected to be a little below average.
Sialkot ...	6.0	Health good; prices falling; crop prospects are good.
Lahore ...	.70	Crops good; health good; prices stationary, except the price of gram which is falling.
		Health good; prices have fallen; harvest prospects good.
		Health good; prices falling; harvest prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Ferozepore ...	From 5·0 to 8·0 in various parts of the district.	Health good; prices stationary; prospects of yield of crops good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; price of wheat has fallen; prices of other food-grains are stationary.
Rawalpindi ...	8·60	Fever in Rawalpindi; cattle-disease in one village; prices stationary; prospects of <i>khariif</i> crops are above the average.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Health fair; crops good; prices falling.
Peshawar ...	2·30	Prices stationary; <i>khariif</i> prospects good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Good rain has fallen throughout the province, except in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and heavy rain in Delhi, Amritsar, Sialkot, Ferozepore, and Rawalpindi; the general health continues good; prices of food-grains are falling in the Delhi, Hissar, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, in the other districts they continue to be stationary; prospects of crops are generally reported to be good, but are below the average in Hissar.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 20th)	·22	Weather clear and cool; prospects of <i>khariif</i> good; cholera abating; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Jubbulpore (" ")	·28	Weather clear and cool; <i>khariif</i> prospects fair; rain wanted; fever and cholera prevalent; wheat 19 seers per rupee.
Saugor (" 18th)	3·40	Crop prospects excellent; prices stationary; fever prevalent.
Seoni (" 19th)	·20	Weather clear and cool; ploughing progressing; <i>khariif</i> crops thriving; cholera reported; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad (" ")	·41	Weather hot; <i>khariif</i> crops generally good; fever prevalent; rice 9 seers per rupee.
Raipur (" 16th)	1·34	Weather cloudy and close, with light showers; crops doing well; prospects favourable; cholera abating; prices unchanged; rice 40 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (" 14th)	1·88	Weather cloudy and sultry; prospects good; fever prevalent.
Khandwa (" 19th)	1·90	Prospects of crops good; cholera and small-pox reported; prices stationary.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather clear; slight rain has fallen in most districts; prospects of <i>khariif</i> crops favourable; fever reported in several districts; prices steady.		
British Burma—(Sept. 16th)		
Akyab ...	2·50	Total rainfall 183·79; 8 deaths from cholera in town and 9 in district; 5 deaths from small-pox in one township; slight cattle-disease; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	2·68	Total rainfall 80·73; 1 death from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	4·58	Total rainfall 105·76; 1 death from cholera in district, otherwise public health good; 23 deaths from cattle-disease in one township; transplanting finished, except in a small area; prospects of crops good.
Prome ...	·74	Total rainfall 40·51; 4 deaths from cholera in town and 7 reported from one sub-division; 12 deaths from small-pox among cattle in district; planting out proceeds favourably; more rainfall reported in district.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	7·06	Total rainfall 181·94; public health good both in Moulmein and district; some cattle-disease in one township; transplanting of crops proceeding.
Toungoo ...	2·20	Total rainfall 74·28; 2 deaths from small-pox in one township and 2 in another, otherwise public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —With the exception of some cholera and a few cases of small-pox, public health good; cattle-disease seems to be decreasing; some damage to crops in Hanthawaddy from floods; prospects of crops generally reported good.		
Assam—(Sept. 20th)		
Gauhati ...	1·00	Weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>sali</i> paddy in progress; public health good; cattle-disease still in the interior.
Sylhet ...	11·74	<i>Aus</i> has been reaped; <i>sali</i> still under transplantation; prospects of <i>aman</i> , sugarcane, and tea good.
Cachar ...	4·74	Reaping of <i>dumahi</i> and <i>murali</i> crops finished; transplanting of <i>sali</i> crops not quite completed; common rice 26½ seers per rupee; 9 cases of cholera from Silchar, 5 from Hailakandi, and 1 from Lakhimpur reported; also death of 41 head of cattle reported from Sadr.
Dibrugarh ...	5·17	Weather rainy; ploughing for winter crops in progress; cattle-disease still reported; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—		
Bangalore (Sept. 14th)	·21	Crops in thriving condition; <i>kartik</i> paddy cultivation progressing; prospects fair.
Mysore (" ")	·08	Crops in good condition; prospects good.
Mercara (" 13th)	7·12	Transplantation of rice which has been delayed by loss of cattle has been completed; <i>ragi</i> crop which is coming into ear in the Naujarajpatna taluk has suffered from heavy rains; public health good; prices stationary.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 20th)		
Bangalore ...	·48	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	No rain	Prospects and health good.
Mercara ...	·42	The south-west monsoon ceased on the 12th; transplantation of rice completed; crops looking well; <i>ragi</i> coming into ear in two taluks; cardamoms are beginning to be picked on the western ghâts; public health good; prices stationary.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 20th)		
Amráoti ...	.....	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has been general throughout the province, and crops are everywhere in good condition; harvesting of <i>karaggi</i> , horse-gram, cocoanut, and sugarcane commenced in parts; prospects favourable; small-pox and fever prevalent in places; no material change in prices.
Akola ...	·65	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Hyderabad ...	·47	Prospects and health good.
Central India States— (Sept. 20th)		
Indore ...	No rain	The south-west monsoon ceased on the 12th; transplantation of rice completed; crops looking well; <i>ragi</i> coming into ear in two taluks; cardamoms are beginning to be picked on the western ghâts; public health good; prices stationary.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	·37	<i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain has slightly fallen in a few districts on the western side of the Mysore State, more rain needed in parts; transplanting of paddy seedlings commenced in the Malnad; agricultural operations progressing favourably; prospects good; fever, small-pox, and murrain prevalent in some taluks; prices unaltered.
Sutna ...	·53	Weather warm; crops flourishing; prices of wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 28 seers per rupee.
Neenach ...	5·67	Crops progressing favourably.
Goona ...	1·59	Total rainfall from 1st January 28·04; standing crops are thriving some of the <i>khari</i> crops are nearly ripe; cattle-disease disappeared; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 26½, yellow <i>juari</i> 30, and <i>tur</i> 25½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Bhopal ...	5·12	The recent heavy rains which have probably terminated the monsoon were most beneficial for grass and <i>rabi</i> prospects; evenings and mornings are much cooler; cholera is abating in Indore city; generally health is good.
Agar ...	heavy rain	Health and prospects good.
Nowgong ...	2·88	Prospects and health good.
Manpur ...	10·80	Public health and crops good.
Rajputana—		
Abn (Sept. 20th)	No rain	Crops good; fever prevalent in district.
Sirohi (" 17th)	·85	Weather fine; prospects good.
Marwar (" 15th)	·73	Cholera has disappeared; health and prospects good.
Meywar (" 16th)	2·71	Weather seasonable; <i>khari</i> prospects good; health fair; fever prevalent.
Haroti (" 16th)	Deoli, 3·01; Tonk, 4·85; Shahpura, 3·32.	Reaping of <i>makka</i> commenced; <i>juari</i> crops good.
Jhallawar (" 13th)	4·92	Weather clear; occasional clouds.
Ajmere (" 19th)	·93	Tanks, wells, health and prospects good.
Jeypore (" ")	1·35	Four months' water in tanks; wells all full; health good; prospects excellent; cloudy weather; prices falling; more rain needed to ensure full harvest.
Udyur (" ")	5·43	Tanks and wells good; health fair; <i>makka</i> being harvested.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	Previous week's rainfall in Tonk ·59; Shahpura ·24; <i>makka</i> harvested; <i>rabi</i> lands being ploughed; weather seasonable.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	Gale from south-west.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	Seasonable break; health good, except cholera at one village in Ajmere.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	Prospects favourable; prices firm; health good.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	Prices falling; prospects good; fever continues.
Nepal—		
Katmandu ...	.....	No report received.

E. C. BUCK,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING
LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE
ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Government House, Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th
September, 1882.

P R E S E N T :

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.G., G.M.S.I.,
G.M.I.E., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, G.C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble J. Gibbs, C.S.I., C.I.E.
Major the Hon'ble E. Baring, R.A., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Lieutenant-General the Hon'ble T. F. Wilson, C.B., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble T. C. Hope, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble C. H. T. Crosthwaite.
The Hon'ble W. C. Plowden.

UNIVERSITIES DEGREES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide
for the granting of Honorary Degrees by certain Universities. He said :—

“ It will be in the recollection of the Council that the Calcutta University,
by an Act passed in 1875, has the power to grant honorary degrees. This
Act was put through the Council, the standing orders having been suspended
for the purpose, at a meeting held on the 14th December, 1875. The
speeches reported on the occasion were those of the Hon'ble Mr. Hobhouse
and Lord Northbrook, the then Viceroy, and the object of passing the Bill
through the Council thus speedily was to enable the University to confer upon
His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was then in India, the honor-
ary degree of a Doctor of Laws.

“ It has now been decided, with regard to the Bill constituting the Panjáb
University, that that University also should have the power of conferring
the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. This being the case, there remains
the two older Universities, those of Madras and Bombay, who have not this
power, and it is considered advisable that it should be conferred on them.
With that object I have to ask for leave to introduce a Bill; the details
of the measure will be considered after consulting the Calcutta and the other
two Universities.”

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PANJÁB UNIVERSITY BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. GIBBS also presented the Report of the Select Com-
mittee on the Bill to establish and incorporate the University of the Panjáb.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF ACT, 1879, AMENDMENT
BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. HOPE moved that the Bill to amend the Dekkhan
Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, be referred to a Select Committee consisting
of the Hon'ble Messrs. Gibbs and Ilbert and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 5th October, 1882.

SIMLA ;
The 20th September, 1882. }

D. FITZPATRICK,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTION OF DEEDS, CONTRACTS, &c., ON BEHALF OF THE SECRETARY
OF STATE.

No. 1371.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department
(Judicial),—under date Simla, the 15th September 1882.*

Read again the following papers relating to the execution of deeds, contracts, &c., on behalf of the Secretary of State :—

Home Department Resolution No. 1750, dated the 2nd November 1876.
Ditto ditto No. 684, dated the 31st May 1878.
Ditto ditto No. 1305, dated the 30th September 1881.

Read also—

A letter from the Director of the Indian Marine, No. 1052 (Stores), dated the 17th June 1882.

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the power conferred by the thirty-third and thirty-fourth of Victoria, Chapter fifty-nine, Section two, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 1305, dated the 30th September 1881, to declare that the undermentioned classes of contracts referred to in the twenty-second and twenty-third of Victoria, Chapter forty-one, Section two, may be executed as follows in the territories under the administration of the Governments of Bombay and Bengal :—

Contracts for the supply of stores, coal, &c., for the Indian Marine Service, and contracts relating to the business of the Offices of the Director and Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.	} By the Director and Deputy Director of the Indian Marine.
Contracts for supplies for the provincial Marine Service, Bengal.	
	} By the Port Officer at Calcutta.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Military (Marine) Department and to the Governments of Bombay and Bengal for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

JAIL MANUFACTURES.

Nos. $\frac{20}{1400-19}$.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department
(Judicial),—dated Simla, the 22nd September 1882.*

Read again—

Home Department Circular letter to Local Governments and Administrations,
Nos. $\frac{16}{1070-79}$, dated 19th August 1881, on the subject of manufactures as carried
on in the jails of British India.

Read also the replies to the above Circular letter—

From Government of Madras, No. 2398, dated 21st November 1881.
From Government of Bombay, No. 6466, dated 30th September 1881.
To Government of Bombay, No. 1359, dated 14th October 1881.
From Government of Bombay, No. 7175, dated 29th October 1881.

From Government of Bengal, No. 309P., dated 6th February 1882.
 From Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 1348, dated 11th November 1881.
 From Government of the Punjab, No. 149, dated 16th May 1882.
 From Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, No. 2-236, dated 3rd January 1882.
 From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 130-175F., dated 9th November 1881.
 From Chief Commissioner of British Burma, No. 586-61J., dated 19th June 1882.
 From Chief Commissioner of Coorg, No. 947-59, dated 20th September 1881.
 From Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 1412, dated 15th October 1881.
 From Resident at Hyderabad, No. 382, dated 5th October 1881.

RESOLUTION.

THE Governor General in Council has had under consideration the principles which ought to regulate the action of Government in this country in the matter of jail manufactures, and has in the course of the enquiry had occasion to examine the systems at present followed in the different provinces of British India, and the discussions which have at various times taken place in connection with this subject. It is not, however, necessary for present purposes to go further back than to the proceedings of the Prison Conference of 1877.

2. The Conference having accepted the principle that long term prisoners should be located in central jails, went on to decide that such central jails should be the seats of profitable industries. The nature of these industries was discussed in a paper submitted to the Conference by the Inspector General of Jails in Bengal, in which it was urged that, in the interests of the 'Indian tax-payer,' prisons should be made, as far as possible, self-supporting; and it was argued that 'the Prison Department had an equal right with any private individual to manufacture articles for sale in the open market,' and 'to employ State capital and convict labour in free competition with private capital and free labour.' 'Even' (it was said) 'should the case be otherwise, there can be no possible objection to the manufacture of articles required for use by the great departments of the State.' 'There is thus,'—the writer of the paper contended,—'this alternative open to the Government, either to allow the jails to compete with free labour, or to employ them in the manufacture of articles required for consumption by the State.' The Conference was invited to affirm this principle, with the further proposition that 'the employment of machinery in prisons promotes rather than interferes with jail discipline, at the same time that it enormously increases the profits from manufactures.' The discussion which followed turned principally upon the question of the employment of machinery in jail industries, and eventually the conclusion came to on this point was that 'steam or other machinery might be unobjectionably introduced into jails for the purpose of carrying on manufactures for Government.' The general feeling of the members, and ultimately their formal deliverance on the general question, was to the effect that if the labour of prisoners were devoted chiefly to the production of articles required by Government, no serious question need arise as to the competition of jails with private trade. The other specific recommendations put forward by the Conference were—

- (1) that multifarious manufactures should be discouraged everywhere, and especially in district jails, and that Jail Superintendents should be taught to look for profit to one or two industries carried on on a large scale;
- (2) that district jails should be made branch manufactories subordinate to central jails, the Superintendents of the latter supplying the former with work, and undertaking to dispose of their manufactured products;
- (3) that in view of the large amount of jail buildings that had still to be undertaken, the Superintendents of central jails should train and organise bodies of masons and carpenters for employment where their services might be required.

3. The conclusions arrived at by the Conference were generally approved by the Government of India in their Resolution on its Report dated the 30th

April 1878; and eventually the Military Department and Police Department were directed to give jail manufactures the preference over goods procurable in the local market, on condition only that the rates at which they were supplied were equal to, or not in excess of, those demanded by local contractors or traders for goods of the same quality.

4. Since these orders were issued, the attention of the Government of India has been more particularly drawn to the importance of removing all obstacles to the spontaneous development of manufacturing industries in India, and it has become necessary to reconsider the whole question of jail manufactures and the position which the State should take up with reference to these and to the local markets. It is now very clearly recognised that the greatest economic want of India is the creation of industrial pursuits. The Famine Commissioners at Part II, page 175 of their Report, write as follows:—

“At the root of much of the poverty of the people of India, and of the risks to which they are exposed in seasons of scarcity, lies the unfortunate circumstance that agriculture forms almost the sole occupation of the mass of the population; and no remedy for present evils can be complete which does not include the introduction of a diversity of occupations, through which the surplus population may be drawn from agricultural pursuits, and led to find the means of subsistence in manufactures or some such employments.”

In the soundness of these views the Governor General in Council has repeatedly of late expressed his concurrence, and the subject has been pressed upon the attention of all the Local Governments. The only possible remedies for the state of things that prevails throughout agricultural India are, in the first place, the improvement of communications to facilitate the movement of the surplus population from overstocked tracts, and the more general distribution of surplus food; and in the second, the creation of new employments for the superabundant hands. The Governor General in Council does not suppose that the direct action of Government can do much towards the creation of industrial employments. But it is distinctly the duty of the State to do nothing to hinder their spontaneous growth, and, as far as it legitimately can, to stimulate and assist their development.

5. In this view the Governor General in Council finds reason to fear that there is much in the present system of jail manufactures to which objection may fairly be taken upon economic grounds. Not merely are the suggestions of the Prison Conference as regards avoiding multifarious employments generally disregarded, but there is strong evidence that in many places the products of jail labour do supplant and compete with private industry in the local markets to a very serious extent. This last fact is no doubt one the significance of which will be differently viewed by those who accept the arguments laid before the Prison Conference, and by those who object altogether to any appropriation by the State of profits which might otherwise fall to private trade. There can, however, be no doubt that the time has come when the Government must look into the question more closely, and endeavour to discover the true limits of State action in this matter of jail industries.

6. It may be desirable at the outset to notice very briefly one or two of the main arguments which have been advanced in support of the present system.

It is said that by selling articles of jail manufacture, the Government is, by so much, able to relieve the tax-payers of some portion of the expense which would otherwise be thrown on them in order to support the jails. The value of this contention is to some extent lessened by the necessity of receiving with some caution all departmental calculations of the profits derived from such manufactures. When Government becomes a manufacturer, there is no practical check on the profit and loss account, such as applies in the case of a private trader. The accounts are merged in the transactions of the province and the empire. The officer concerned in no way finds his own private income affected. It is sometimes doubtful whether in the compilation of the accounts of profit and loss all the items that a private trader would have to reckon in are considered, especially when these take the form of

capital; and, as above remarked, there is no practical check which would serve to demonstrate their presence or absence.

7. This criticism, however, only affects the detail of the calculations. Another, and more important, rejoinder may be made to the argument now under discussion. It seems to the Governor General in Council that in that argument the fallacy is involved of only looking to the direct receipts paid into the Treasury, of separating the interests of the country from those of the Government, and of supposing that any measure which checks the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth in the country, can possibly benefit the Government. If Government, by its own action, hinders the productive employment of capital, and, therefore, the accumulation of wealth, it must inevitably, by so much, render the tax-paying community less capable of bearing any burthens which may be imposed upon it. The receipts on account of taxation will, in some form or another, be less than they otherwise would be. This is quite certain, although it is, of course, impossible to represent, in arithmetical form, the precise results which will accrue. All that can be said is that it is easier to underestimate than to over-estimate the effect which Government action will produce.

8. This leads up to the consideration of another argument which has been advanced in defence of the existing system. It is alleged that the outturn of articles manufactured by the jails is so limited that, practically, free labour cannot suffer from the competition. This argument can only be accepted with great caution. It is to be remembered that, when once Government begins to compete with private trade, the effect produced is altogether disproportionate to the actual outturn of the Government manufactory. What private traders fear is not only what Government does, but what it might do. If a manufacturer of bricks, or blankets, or carpets, or whatever the article may be, suddenly finds that another manufacturer has started a similar business and has entered into competition with him, he knows, with tolerable certainty, what he has to fear. He knows that he and his competitor will compete on equal terms. He knows especially that if his competitor, in order to undersell him, lowers his prices to such an extent as to realise a loss, he must either raise his prices before long, or become bankrupt. But in competing with Government the conditions of things are wholly different. In this case the manufacturer finds himself in competition with an adversary, possessed of what, for the purposes of this argument, may be considered an unlimited amount of capital, and who can perfectly well carry on his business for years with a total disregard of the ordinary laws which in private life must govern commercial transactions. It is also to be borne in mind that whilst, in most cases, the private trader, against whom Government competes, only carries on his business at one spot, there are generally several jails in each Province. The gain at one jail may, therefore, be made to compensate for the loss at another. For these reasons, Government competition must be regarded from a wholly different point of view from the competition of an ordinary trade rival.

9. Perhaps it may be the case that in a country like England, which possesses very extensive manufacturing industries, jail competition cannot exercise any very appreciable effect, though even in England the sale of jail manufactures has admittedly excited a great deal of opposition. But it is impossible in this matter to apply to India without qualification the experience of the working of a similar system in England. The stages of industrial advance in the two countries are very different. Many Indian industries are only in their infancy. A degree of Government competition which in England may be comparatively harmless, might in India do a great deal of harm. It is not the duty of Government, either in India or elsewhere, to foster the artificial growth of indigenous industries by the adoption of methods,—such, for instance, as a high protective tariff,—which are opposed to sound economic doctrine. But it is the duty of Government in India, even more than elsewhere, to carefully remove all hindrances to the spontaneous development of those industries. The proposition that jail manufactures,

as they are at present carried on in India, do not check the growth of native industries is a very doubtful one. Complaints on this score from private traders are by no means unfrequently heard.

10. There is one further general argument to which reference may be made. In some cases it is admitted in the reports now before Government that jail manufactures undersell private trades. Thus, in the Central Provinces the Inspector General of Jails says :—

“ Jail Superintendents have always great difficulty in disposing of their stocks of oil, and can often only do so by underselling local manufactures.”

In most cases it is alleged that prices are fixed at rates as high, or even somewhat higher, than those which prevail in the local market. So long, however, as there is no actual loss upon the raw material employed in the manufacture, there is nothing practically to prevent such a lowering of prices as would undersell local traders ; and when stocks of unsold articles are heavy it is difficult probably to avoid such a result. It is admitted indeed that in fixing prices regard is not always had to economic considerations.

“ The price of jail manufactures,” writes one Inspector General, “ is regulated by their market value without reference to the cost of production.” “ I have it in my power,” says another, “ to order the acceptance of any rate which may be fixed upon, provided it covers the cost of raw materials.”

It is true that a distinction is said to be made between articles sold to the public and those sold to Government departments, the price in the former case being higher than in the latter ; but it is doubtful whether this distinction is always preserved in practice. In many instances it is to be feared that the prices are fixed in a purely arbitrary fashion for both Government and the public.

Moreover, it is to be observed that whenever the outturn of the jail is considerable—as is not unfrequently the case—the argument that prices may be fixed according to local rates, and thus any interference with private trade may be avoided, must, of necessity, fall to the ground. In such cases the jail manufactures must to a great extent make the price. It is impossible to say what the local rates would be if no such manufactures existed.

11. Turning now to the consideration of the principles by which the decision of Government on the whole general question must be guided, the Governor General in Council will say at the outset that he entirely concurs in the view that jail labour ought as a rule to be productive.

There is a universal agreement of opinion amongst the highest authorities on the management of prisons in condemnation of the system of purely unproductive labour. The Governor General in Council fully accepts that principle. It is, however, necessary to define somewhat more precisely what is meant by unproductive and productive labour. By unproductive labour is meant purely penal labour which does no good to any one, such as the treadmill, carrying shot, piling up logs of timber and unpling them again, and the like.

By productive labour is meant the opposite of all this, that is to say, labour which, in some form or another, leads to an increase of wealth. It is to be observed that, for the purposes of this argument, there is a great distinction between making labour productive and making it as productive as possible. The former process is, and the latter is not, a necessary requirement of prison management. One or two illustrations will make this point clear. Sawing timber is a very proper occupation for prisoners. It is productive labour. When the timber is sawn it may be used for building or other purposes. But if it is desired to make the labour of sawing timber as productive as possible, a saw-mill might be more profitable than manual labour. In this case sawing by hand may be a requirement of prison management, but sawing by machinery is not necessary from the point of view of prison management, and is objectionable from the economic point of view, as it would compete to a greater extent than was necessary with the legitimate trade of persons who have invested their money in saw-mills. Again, at one Central Prison, a large number of prisoners are employed in driving two capstans connected with the machinery for making woollen twist. Whether woollen twist should be made at

all in jails by machinery may be a doubtful question; but supposing this special industry to be sanctioned, the driving of capstans is a very proper way of employing prisoners. But if, in order to make the woollen manufactory of the Jail in question as productive as possible, steam machinery were substituted for the labour of these prisoners, the change would, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, be very objectionable, as bringing Government capital into competition with private capital to a greater extent than is necessitated by the requirements of prison management.

12. Although, therefore, jail labour may be made productive, it should be carefully directed in such channels as to interfere as little as possible with the growth of private industries. The Governor General in Council cannot help fearing, on a perusal of the papers now before him, that the minor interest involved in making the jail manufactories as profitable as possible has but too often been allowed to override the major interest involved in avoiding, so far as the necessities of prison management admit, every hindrance to the spontaneous development of native industries. It is, as already remarked, the plain duty of the Government to abstain most carefully from any action which shall hinder the spontaneous growth of such industries, and this consideration appears to be so important as to throw into insignificance any consideration based on the direct profits which, it is alleged, are derived from jail manufactures. The amount of those profits, for all India, appears only to amount to about £100,000 a year.

13. The cardinal principle, therefore, which the Governor General in Council would lay down is that, although the requirements of prison management necessitate the employment of prisoners on productive labour, yet at the same time that labour need *not* be made as productive as possible, and every endeavour should be made to turn it into channels which may, as little as possible, hinder the spontaneous growth of native industries.

14. Turning now to the practical application of this principle, the first point to which it seems desirable to direct attention is the question of extra-mural labour. "The best system ever devised," says the Surveyor General of Prisons in England, "for the employment of convicts is that of executing large public works by means of their labour." There can, the Governor General in Council thinks, be no question as to the correctness of this view. The Government of India has repeatedly insisted upon it. The subject was prominently noticed in chapter VII of the Prison Conference Report. But the papers on record in the Home Department seem to show that sufficient attention has hardly as yet been paid to the matter by Local Governments, although where the system of extra-mural labour has been tried, as in the case of the Sirhind and Soane Canal works, the results have been satisfactory. Without doubt, there are difficulties in the way of employing convicts extra-murally. In the first place, there is danger in employing the more desperate characters in the manner proposed. A large discretion must, of course, be left to the Jail Superintendents in selecting men for extra-mural employment. In the second place, strong police guards are required, which involve extra expense. In the third place, convict camps may have to be formed, as appears to have been done in the case of the Soane Canal works, or the suggestion of the Prison Conference of 1877 may have to be adopted (Report, p. 109), to the effect that portable jails should be constructed. This would, of course, involve increased expenditure. There is, however, no reason for supposing that the extra expenditure either on police guards or on portable jails constitutes an insuperable difficulty. In the case of a public work executed by the State, it would be quite justifiable to charge any such extra expenditure to the work. The cost would in all probability be more than recouped by a saving in expenditure on free labour, and indeed the experience of the Punjab Government in connection with the Rupar public works jail proves that this form of employment is really very remunerative, while the convicts have enjoyed better health than in the ordinary jails of the Province. As regards public works constructed through the agency of private enterprise, an endeavour might very well be made to contract for the employment of convict labour. In the case of a railway passing for a considerable distance through a

thinly-populated district, any private Company would not improbably be very glad to employ convict labour. Of course the Company would have to bear any extra cost for guards or for portable jails, but they might, when it was of great importance to open out any particular tract of country, be given the labour either *gratis* or at very low rates.

15. The Governor General in Council requests that Local Governments will now consider, in communication with its Public Works Department, on what large public works, whether under State or private management, convict labour can be most suitably employed, and that plans for the establishment of convict camps on or near such works may be carefully worked out. Labour on public works should in future be looked upon as the principal mode of employing long term prisoners throughout British India.

16. It will, of course, be impossible to dispense altogether with in-door employments. For district jails and lock-ups, for all short term prisoners, and for the prisoners left in the central jails after the drafts to public works have been made, such industries must still be maintained. But the Governor General in Council is clear that the use of steam machinery in any jail is quite indefensible. Its introduction in future is absolutely prohibited. The jails in which it has been already established are fortunately few in number, and are nearly all situated in Lower Bengal. The Government of India requests that any Local Government in whose jails steam machinery is employed for any purpose whatever will make arrangements for disposing of it to private purchasers at a fair valuation at a very early date. The preferable course would be that the purchaser should remove the machinery altogether from the jail premises and establish a private factory outside. But if there is any great difficulty in so arranging, the Governor General in Council would be prepared to consider whether it would be possible, with due regard to the requirements of jail discipline, to allow a private Company or individual to purchase the machinery only as it stands, and to arrange for the lease to such purchaser of the jail factory building, on condition of his agreeing to employ convict labour only in his operations and to pay for this at market rates. In such a case the jail authorities would simply contract to supply labour in certain quantities, but would be solely responsible for the strict maintenance of discipline, the lessee covenanting to refrain from interference with the arrangements of the jail officers in this respect.

17. As regards European machinery driven by treadmills, capstans, or other applications of convict labour, there is not the same radical objection to this as to steam machinery, provided that it is but sparingly used, and that only those prisoners are employed on the machines who are not fit for heavy manual labour. But it should not be introduced in any jail where it does not now exist, and the Governor General in Council would prefer that it should be got rid of, where it is devoted to any other purpose than the supply of actual jail requirements.

18. In the next place the Governor General in Council feels bound to insist upon the adoption of the recommendation made by the Conference of 1877, as to the discouragement of multifarious employments. From the reports received from Local Governments, it would seem that almost every conceivable trade and calling has been introduced into one or other of the jails in India. This should be remedied without delay. There should be a certain number of authorised industries, and no others should be allowed anywhere without the special sanction of the Government of India. In the selection of these industries careful attention should be paid to their penal character.

In the opinion of the Governor General in Council the weaving of coarse jute, cotton, or woollen fabrics by means of ordinary hand-looms, the making of coarse matting, brick and tile making, hand-sawing of timber, oil-pressing, stone-breaking, and soorkee-pounding, are the forms to which in-door prison labour should everywhere be limited. The weaving of fine cloths, and the making of such things as table-cloths, towels, curtains, and the like, should nowhere be permitted. Private enterprise can already supply such articles, and the occupation is in any case not sufficiently penal. Carpet and rug-making

may be allowed where the trade is already a jail specialty, and until private enterprise shows itself ready to supply the demand. Tent cloth may be woven, but the work of fitting up the tents and making all such accessories as chicks, purdahs, poles, &c., should be left to outside labour. Spinning, twine-making, and making up clothing, &c., should only be allowed in female jails. All such occupations as boot and sandal making, blacksmith's work, carpentry, rattan work, furniture making, tailoring, making up horse clothing, book-binding, paper-making, pottery work, sugar-making, silversmith's work, and rope-making, must be discontinued. Jail Superintendents should be instructed by their Local Governments to set themselves without delay to remodel the in-door industries of their jails in order to bring them into harmony with these orders of the Government of India.

19. In some jails printing and lithographing have been introduced. The Governor General in Council is very doubtful whether these are at all proper occupations for prisoners. The work done must now however be confined to work for Government offices, and as far as possible to form-printing from stereotype blocks. Only hand-presses can under any circumstances be permitted. The work upon these may be made sufficiently penal, but composing of type cannot be considered such. Most of the Government work now done in the jails could be unobjectionably made over on contracts to outside presses, and the Local Governments should be prepared to close their jail presses whenever satisfactory arrangements of this kind are offered. The printing of current correspondence and of confidential papers can be properly done only in Secretariat or other office presses.

20. There remain for consideration the general questions—to whom Government should dispose of its jail manufactures, and how it should fix the price of these when disposed of by sale.

The first object to which jail industries should be devoted is of course the supply of jail requirements. When these are satisfied, and not before, the question of sale to other departments and to the public will arise. The Governor General in Council has decided that no obligation ought to be imposed upon other Government departments to give a preference to jail manufactures over the goods of private dealers. The jails must be left to compete for custom upon equal terms with other suppliers. But there is no objection to their arranging to furnish Government departments with any articles, such as they will in future be permitted to manufacture. Sales to consumers among the outside public ought to be discouraged, the jails dealing as a rule only with traders wholesale or retail. In this way the interference with private enterprise will be reduced to a minimum.

The price of jail manufactures must always include—

- (a) the price of the raw material;
- (b) the wages of jail labour, rated according to the wages of free labour of the same class in the neighbourhood.

The practice of rating skilled as unskilled labour should, where it exists, be discontinued;

- (c) a percentage for wear and tear of plant.

As to this a discretion must be allowed with reference to the nature of the trade and the plant employed. The Local Government should fix it in each instance, after enquiry as to the practice of the particular trade and the circumstance of the case;

- (d) a percentage on account of profits.

In the case of articles supplied to Government or to wholesale dealers, this may ordinarily be fixed at 10 per cent. on the cost of the raw material and labour; for sales to retail dealers at 15 per cent. on that cost; and for sales to private consumers at 25 per cent.

If the prices thus found are below the ordinary rates at which the goods could be procured by the same class of purchasers in the open market, they must be raised to at least such market rates.

21. The Governor General in Council trusts that the reforms prescribed in this Resolution will be carried into effect by the 1st of April next, and he desires to have a report as soon as possible after that date from each Local Government showing precisely for each jail in the province on what occupations the prisoners are then employed. It may not be possible to effect satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of steam machinery by the date mentioned, but the Government of India will expect to hear of the conclusion of such arrangements by the 1st January 1884 at latest. Existing contracts for the supply of jail manufactures must of course be carried out, but no new contracts should be accepted save such as are in accordance with the principles laid down in this Resolution.

If the abolition of steam machinery is found to involve any serious loss of profit to the Local Governments, the Governor General in Council will be ready to consider the propriety of making some allowance on this account during the currency of the existing provincial contracts and until the deficiency can be made up in other ways.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments

Madras.
Bom bay.
Bengal.
N. W. P. and Oudh.
Punjab.

Central Provinces.
British Burma.
Coorg.
Assam.
Hyderabad.

and Administrations noted on the margin for information and guidance; to the Military and Public Works Departments, and the Department of Finance and Commerce for information; and that it be

published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. MACKENZIE,

Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Gazette of India.

N^o 39.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. [TELEGRAPH.]

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

CLASS OF MESSAGES.	ROUTE.																TOTAL.	
	WEST.								EAST.									
	VIA TEHRAN.		VIA TURKEY.		PERSIAN GULF.		VIA SUZ.		VIA AMUR.		VIA MADRAS.		VIA RANGOON.		NATIVE BURMA.		VIA PAUMBEN.	
	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.	No.	Indian Value.
INDIAN.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Received . . .	23,534	93,539 2	945	3,732 4	497	2,509 9	52,431	1,69,869 4	166	387 14	9,220	23,330 13	1,760	5,376 7	3,309	4,520 14	21,634	48,700 14
. . .	22,462	1,15,700 7	1,183	4,348 0	682	2,387 10	44,907	1,81,820 2	239	719 2	9,438	27,950 4	2,286	7,019 15	...	...	1,02,938	3,74,045 5
TOTAL . . .	45,996	2,09,245 9	2,128	8,080 4	1,179	4,897 8	97,338	3,51,689 6	425	1,107 0	18,658	51,281 1	3,996	12,396 6	3,309	4,520 14	43,410	82,854 11
TRANSIT.																		
From East to West—																		
Via Madras . . .	6,788	28,147 1	11	40 8	160	452 10	45,885	1,02,904 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rangoon . . .	9	31 14	1	1 8	2	4 8	238	1,262 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Laingha . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben . . .	802	2,773 12	8	21 7	9	59 10	4,740	14,623 9	4	11 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From West to East—																		
Via Madras . . .	14,102	55,149 4	531	1,920 3	95	308 9	37,060	1,51,767 0	126	324 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rangoon . . .	8	24 12	...	...	...	...	220	864 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Laingha . . .	3	25 11	...	...	...	...	15	95 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben . . .	1,464	5,107 14	40	134 13	6	23 4	2,279	8,215 14	13	22 5	57	230 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
From Bombay and Karachi.	...	...	12	103 4	23	97 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From East to West—																		
Via Madras . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Rangoon . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Paumben . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL . . .	23,217	91,261 12	612	2,252 13	511	1,013 16	90,508	3,69,745 3	143	359 8	779	2,116 9	22	69 2	5	17 14	373	1,761 8
GRAND TOTAL																3,32,402	11,95,800 10	

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN TRAFFIC WITH INDIA BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN AND RED SEA ROUTES FOR THE YEAR 1881-82.

ROUTE.	NUMBER OF MESSAGES BY EACH ROUTE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSIT).			PERCENTAGE OF NUMBER.		
	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.	To India.	From India.	TOTAL.
INDO-EUROPEAN { Via Teheran	22,462	23,534	45,996	32.44	36.40	31.37
" Turkey	1,183	945	2,128	1.71	1.22	1.45
Persian Gulf via Karachi	682	497	1,179	0.99	0.64	0.80
RED SEA { Via Suex	44,907	52,431	97,338	64.86	67.74	66.38
TOTAL	69,234	77,407	146,641	100.00	100.00	100.00

* The Red Sea route was interrupted from 13th July to 10th August 1881.

S.No.	Locality	per annum.										S. Ch. S. Ch. S. Ch.
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11	814 9 211 2
12	022 1226 0
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* Two annas per viss wholesale.

† Rs. 48 per 100 maund wholesale.

* Sambar salt.

PARTAGARH (Meywar Agency)

PARTAGARH (Meywar Agency)

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL KHARIF IN THE PUNJAB FOR 1882-83 UP TO 31st JULY 1882.

CANAL DIVISION.	WATER DISTRIBUTED DURING JULY 1890.				NAVIGATION RETURN CANAL.		LAND IRRIGATED (APPROXIMATE).		RAINFALL.		CHIEF CROPS (APPROXIMATE).	
	DEPTH IN CANAL AT REGULATING GAUGE.		GROSS CONSUMPTION, CUBIC FEET PER SECOND.		Up.	Down.	ZILA.	ACRES.	Average.	During month.	NAME.	Area in acres.
	Full supply.	Actual throughput.	Estimated full supply.	Actual average throughput.								
1st Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.9	4.1	3,073.60	1,267.69	...	...	Gurilaspur	15,940	11.52	8.20	Cotton	24,104
2nd Division, Main Branch, Lower	4.6	2.30	...	653.33	...	...	Amritsar	36,050	10.70	14.00	Rice	15,637
2nd do., Lahore Branch	3.35	2.90	...	563.50	...	...	Lahore	50,679	9.00	17.20	Sugarcane	9,902
											Others	53,026
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL	...	...	3,073.60	2,484.52	...	...	...	102,669	...	...	...	102,669
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	3,073.60	1,612.68	...	...	...	85,684	...	...	...	85,684
Karnal Division	4.33	3.85	...	...	...	...	Umballa	1,671	11.90	17.96	Cotton	50,174
Delhi do.	5.70	4.77	...	...	...	...	Karnal	28,585	8.20	5.93	Rice	30,043
Hansi do.	9.00	8.63	...	...	...	...	Delhi	23,212	8.90	12.20	Sugarcane	47,941
Do. Balla Head	8.80	7.35	...	...	...	...	Rohitak	33,436	5.55	4.25	Others	19,345
							Hissar	30,555	4.90	11.90	...	...
							Jhind	24,121	8.60	1.20	...	...
							Bikar	224	...	...	...	...
							Kalsia State	699	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL	...	...	2,546	1,925	...	190,654	...	147,503	...	...	...	147,503
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	2,546	2,275	...	244,714	...	135,426	...	...	...	135,426
Upper Sutlej Division	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lahore	16,600	...	...	...	...
Lower Sutlej and Chenab	...	...	...	...	...	...	Montgomery	34,000	4.31	9.30	Detail not obtainable for want of establishment.	...
Indus Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mooltan	192,540	2.22	6.8	...	...
Muzaffargarh Canals	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dera Ghazi Khan	142,147	2.04	9.85	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	Muzaffargarh	129,270	...	12.33	...	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	513,957	...	...	...	513,957
Corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	562,604	...	...	...	562,604
PERENNIAL CANALS GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250,172	...	...	...	250,172
Do., corresponding period of last year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221,110	...	...	...	221,110

J. E. CATTON.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th SEPTEMBER 1882.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Moderate rain has fallen throughout the Madras Presidency; standing crops generally are in good condition; harvest operations are progressing, and an average yield is expected; dry crops in parts of three districts need more moisture. In Coorg there has been light rain throughout the week; crops are thriving. In Mysore there has been heavy rain throughout the State, which has much benefited standing crops; prospects are favourable. From the Nizam's territories and Berar light rain has been reported, and crops are progressing. In the Bombay Presidency, Sind has had no rain and Guzerat but little, while the Deccan and southern districts have had good rainfalls; prospects generally are good; harvesting of the early *kharif* crops and preparations for the *rabi* have begun in some districts; locusts have damaged standing crops in a few places.

In the Central Provinces light rain has fallen in most districts; and although a little more wet weather would now be beneficial in a few places, crops are on the whole doing well. In Central India there has been very little rain; agricultural prospects are good. In Rajputana there has been no rain in the week under report; prospects are good on the whole, except in Marwar where rain is needed. The Punjab also has had no rain; prospects of the standing crops are good everywhere, except in Sirsa and Umballa where they are reported to be below average.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh no rain has fallen, except two local showers; prospects generally are good, but more rain would be beneficial in Oudh, in the Benares division, and in Allahabad; harvesting operations and ploughing for *rabi* crops continue. Bengal had general rain in the early part of the week; prospects are generally fair; the late rice, however, in many places is in need of much more rain; harvest of autumn crops is nearly completed, with a fair average outturn; and preparation of land for *rabi* sowings has commenced. In Assam there has been fair rain in all districts; transplantation of *sali* paddy is coming to a close. In British Burma rain has fallen in most districts, most in Akyab, Bassein, and Amherst (Moulmein); crops are suffering from want of rain in part of Tharrawaddy and from floods in Mergui; elsewhere reports are favourable and prospects good.

A general fall in the barometer occurred in all parts of India and Burma during the middle of the week, it was most marked in Bengal and Burma; it continued on the 27th over Southern India and Burma, but recovered in all other parts. The monsoon rains seem to have ended in Upper India as far as the Central Provinces and Bengal.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 27th)		
Bellary ...	1.12 (average of eight stations).	Standing crops generally good, dry partially withering; harvest paddy, yield average; agricultural operations progressing.
Kurnool ...	.46 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good; agricultural operations progressing; cattle-disease in parts.
Ganjam ...	1.72 (average of fourteen stations).	Standing crops thriving; harvest dry crops, outturn average; fever, small-pox, and cattle-disease continue; cholera slight in parts.
Kistna ...	.66 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry crops, outturn about average; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease prevalent.
Chingleput (Madras) ...	2.23 (average of nine stations).	Standing crops generally good where water available; agricultural operations progressing; small-pox and cattle-disease in parts.
Coimbatore ...	1.50 (average of fifteen stations).	Standing crops paddy good; dry grains want rain in parts; harvest dry crops, yield average; small-pox, cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in parts.
Tanjore ...	.96 (average of eleven stations).	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and dry grains, outturn below average; cholera in parts.
Madura ...	1.34 (average of seven stations).	Standing crops withering in one taluk; wet cultivation commenced.
Malabar ...	1.48 (average of fourteen stations).	Harvesting first crop progressing; sowing second crop continues; fever, small-pox, and cholera in parts.
Travancore ...	<i>Nil</i>	Harvest almost over; fever prevalent.
Bombay—(Sept. 27th)		<i>General Remarks.</i> —General prospects good.
Kurrachee ...	No rain	River at Kotri on 25th, 17 feet 1 inch against 13½ feet on same date last year; fever increasing, general throughout district; cattle-disease in Shahbandar taluka; <i>keon</i> worm doing damage to crops in two talukas; wheat, red rice, and <i>bajri</i> in Kurrachee 23, 32 and 34, in Sakro 32, 40 and 48, and in Shahbandar 20, 40 and 48 lbs. per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad ...	.....	River falling; <i>kharif</i> crops slightly damaged by insects in talukas Sakrand and Dero Mobhat; <i>rabi</i> operations commenced; small-pox continues in Hyderabad; fever in seven talukas and cattle-disease in Badin; wheat 26, <i>juari</i> 52, <i>bajri</i> 44, red rice 32, and white rice 22 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmedabad ...	.....	Total rainfall 30.41; crops doing well; fever continues in Dholka, Viramgaum, and Gogha; wheat 27 and <i>bajri</i> 32 lbs. per rupee.
Baroda ...	.....	Total rainfall 40.74; fever continues in the Kari division; no epidemics; crops thriving; <i>bajri</i> 33 and common rice 24 lbs. per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat ...	49	Total rainfall 44.18; slight damage to crops by floods in some talukas; <i>juari</i> 36 and <i>nagli</i> 57 lbs. per rupee.
Násik ...	Thunder-storms and heavy rain in most talukas—maximum at Bhimthari, 5.45; minimum at Igatpuri, .69.	<i>Kharif</i> apparently destroyed entirely by locusts in Yeola, Nandgaon, Malegaon, and partially in Chandore, Niphad, Sinnar, Baglan, and Kalwan; quantities of locusts being destroyed upon reward; slight cholera in three talukas; wheat 28, <i>bajri</i> 33, and rice 28 lbs. per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay) ...	17	Total rainfall 68.06, being .87 cents above average; average abnormal temperature 1° warm from 20th to 25th and <i>nil</i> on 26th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind northerly; thunder and lightning on 22nd, 24th, and 25th; thunder-storm on the night of 23rd.
Poona ...	Rain throughout district—maximum at Junnar, 3.27; minimum at Poona, 1.33.	Standing crops good; 8 cholera cases at Sirur, 4 deaths, and 2 deaths in Haveli taluka; <i>bajri</i> 48 and <i>juari</i> 61 lbs. per rupee, in Poona <i>bajri</i> 41 and <i>juari</i> 52 lbs. per rupee.
Ahmednagar ...	Akola, 3.65; Karjat, 3.12; Sangamner, 3.10; Parner, 3.05; Shrigonda, 2.35; Rahuri, 2.24; Kopergaon .90; Jhamkhed, .15; Newassa, 1.12; Nagar, 1.04; Sheogaon, .94.	Total average rainfall of district 22.50; <i>kharif</i> crops in good condition, but injured in Kopergaon, Newassa, Rahuri, Akola, Sangamner, and Nagar by locusts; sowing of <i>rabi</i> in progress in all talukas except Kopergaon, Sangamner, and Akola; cholera—in Sheogaon 8 attacks 7 deaths, in Kopergaon—6 attacks, 4 deaths; <i>bajri</i> —maximum 66 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 39 in Kopergaon; <i>juari</i> —maximum 108 lbs. in Jhamkhed, minimum 48 in Kopergaon.
Sholapur ...	1.31	Total rainfall 31.53; crops in good condition; cholera has died out except in Sangola taluka, 14 cases, 11 deaths; <i>bajri</i> 62 lbs. 23 tolas and <i>juari</i> 81 lbs. 7 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar ...	Rain at all stations except Karajgi—maximum at Ron, 5.10.	The rain has benefited standing crops which in some places were suffering from blight and in others withering; cotton sowings in progress; land being prepared for sowing wheat and gram; harvesting of inferior millets going on; <i>juari</i> from 56 to 96 lbs. and rice from 20 to 32 lbs. per rupee; cattle-disease in two and ague in three talukas.
Kanara ...	Karwar, 1.43; Kumpata, .40; Hallial, .20; and Sirsi, .81.	Total rainfall 103.79; harvesting rice crops around Karwar; rice crop in ear above ghat; sugarcane and garden produce thriving; common rice in Karwar 10 seers, in district average 12½ seers per rupee; weather fine.
Rajkot ...	.60	Total rainfall 21.57; weather warm; general health good; crops thriving; <i>bajri</i> 27 and <i>juari</i> 31 lbs. per rupee. <i>General Remarks.</i> —Rain general, but slight in most districts; prospects generally good; harvesting of early <i>kharif</i> crop and preparations for <i>rabi</i> begun in some districts; locusts doing damage in Ahmednagar, Khandesh, and Násik; slight cholera, fever, and cattle-disease in some districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 27th)		
Chittagong ...	.73	Weather seasonable; prospects of crops good; harvesting of <i>aus</i> almost finished; prices somewhat high; cattle-disease continues; general health good.
Dacca ...	.70	Winter rice doing well; more rain wanted; <i>aus</i> harvest progressing favourably, fair outturn; jute harvest continues, of poor quality; cholera abating.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta)	Alipore, .77	Outturn of early rice and jute above the average; sugarcane and <i>amun</i> rice doing well; more rain required; high lands being ploughed for <i>rabi</i> crops; public health generally good; fever prevalent in Baraset and Diamond Harbour sub-divisions.
Moorsshedabad ...	2.24	Prospects of <i>amun</i> improved by rain except in Jungipore sub-division; lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> crops; except usual fever in some places, public health good; cattle-pox reported from one village.
Rajshahye ...	1.51; Nattore, 2.40	More rain required; condition of <i>amun</i> slightly more favourable in some parts; fever continues.
Burdwan ...	.29; Cutwa, 3.87; Raniganj, .97.	Prospects of <i>amun</i> improved in Cutwa, indifferent elsewhere, and bad in Raniganj; <i>aus</i> crops being reaped; fever reported.
Rangpore ...	2.53	Weather cloudy and hot; prospects of crops favourable; transplantation of <i>amun</i> still proceeding; public health good.
Bhagálpur ...	.29	More rain wanted for winter rice; prospects good; lands being prepared for <i>rabi</i> sowings.
Purneah ...	1.96	Prospects of crops fair, but transplantation too late; more rain wanted; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> crops commenced; fever prevalent.
Patna ...	.24	Reaping of <i>bhadoi</i> crops continues; more rain urgently required for winter rice; sugarcane and <i>vahar</i> doing well; public health good.
Durbhunga ...	Rainfall not stated	Prospects fair; <i>bhadoi</i> below the average; cholera nearly gone; fever reported, prices show a downward tendency.
Hazáribágh ...	.22	Weather hot and seasonable; harvesting of autumn crops continues, fair outturn expected; prospects of rice favourable, but rain wanted; public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—contd.		
Cuttack ...	12	Reaping of autumn rice nearly completed; earlier sorts of winter rice in ear; sugarcane and other crops progressing well; public health good. <i>General Remarks.</i> —General rain in early part of week, latterly weather very hot; prospects generally fair, but much more rain still required for late rice in many places; rainfall generally much below the average, and transplantation unusually late; good rice crop cannot be expected; autumn harvest nearly completed, generally with fair average outturn; early rice and jute have yielded indifferent crops in some districts; preparation of lands for <i>rabi</i> crops has commenced, and in some districts <i>kalai</i> pulse being sown; cholera much abated in Dacca, Chumparun, and Sarun, but still prevalent in parts of Furreedpore and Bogra; small-pox lingers in parts of Chota Nagpur; fever prevalent in some districts and increasing in Nuddea.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—		
Benares (Sept. 26th)	No rain registered except 10 in Benares.	<i>Aghani</i> rice will probably prove a poor crop unless rain falls within two or three days, other crops favourable; no sickness among men or cattle; bazars well supplied; prices stationary.
Allahabad (" 27th)	No rain	Weather hot and dry, with westerly wind; late rice crop suffering; slight cholera; prices mostly stationary; early rice fallen.
Gorakhpur (" 26th)	.....	Clear sky; rain wanted; rice, maize, and other crops being cut; general health fair; prices steady.
Jhānsi (" 25th)	No rain	<i>Kharif</i> prospects excellent; cultivation for <i>rabi</i> in active progress; fever prevalent; a few isolated cases of cholera in Garotha pargana; cattle-disease reported from Mau.
Agra (" 26th)	No rain	<i>Bajri</i> , &c., continue to be cut; slight fever continues, but general health good; prices steady.
Bareilly ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; crops excellent; cholera and fever not abated.
Meerut (" ")	No rain	Weather seasonable; health good; <i>rabi</i> ploughing in progress; prices unaltered.
Kumaun ( " " )	.....	Weather clear and seasonable; health good; cattle-disease continues; crops excellent; <i>jhungra</i> cut; rice in unirrigated parts almost cut; prices unchanged.
Lucknow (" ")	No rain	Crops in good condition; prices stationary; cholera nearly disappeared.
Partabgarh (" ")	Sadr, 1.50	This fall was quite local; crops beginning to suffer from the hot west winds; cholera has increased considerably during the past week.
Sitapur ( " " )	.....	Sky clear; gram sowing commenced; rain required in Sidhauhi tahsil for <i>dhankar</i> lands, otherwise prospects everywhere fair; cholera severe in pargana Hargam; rice falling; other grains stationary in price.
Fyzabad (" ")	No rain	<i>Dhan</i> and <i>kodo</i> being cut; prospects of crops good; fever in two tahsils and cattle-disease in part of district.
Rae Bareilly (" 25th)	.....	A longish break, with westerly wind; a general grumble for more rain; <i>juari</i> attacked by an insect called <i>sundi</i> ; cholera still hanging about; no cattle-disease; supplies plentiful; prices stationary.
Cawnpore (" 26th)	No rain	Weather clear and hot by day, cool by night; <i>kharif</i> outturn estimated to be above average; <i>juari</i> has suffered some damage; cholera and fever continue; prices stationary.
Farukhabad ( " " )	.....	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>kharif</i> crops good, but more rain wanted for <i>rabi</i> ; fever still prevalent, and a few further cases of cholera reported; prices steady.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Except slight local showers at Benares and Partabgarh, no rain has fallen during the week; prospects generally are good, except that more rain would now be beneficial in Oudh, Benares division, and Allahabad; harvesting operations and ploughing for <i>rabi</i> crop continue; prices stationary; cholera has increased in Partabgarh and Sitapur, and continues in the parts previously affected; slight fever continues to be prevalent; cattle-disease continues in Kumaun, Jhānsi, and Fyzabad.		
Punjab—(Sept. 27th)		
Delhi ...	No rain	Prospects of yield average; prices of wheat and gram are falling; those of other food-grains are stationary.
Hissar ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices stationary; crops maturing; half an average yield is expected in Hissar and south of Rohtak, an average yield in North Rohtak, and a yield below the average in Sirsa.
Umballa ...	No rain	Health fair; prices stationary; yield of crops expected to be somewhat below the average, especially <i>makki</i> and rice.
Jullundur ...	No rain	Health good; prices falling; crop prospects good.
Amritsar ...	No rain	Health good; crops good; prices of barley, <i>bajri</i> , and rice are falling; those of the rest of food-grains are stationary.
Sialkot ...	.....	Health good; prices stationary; crops promising; sowing for <i>rabi</i> commenced.
Lahore ...	No rain	Health good; prices stationary; crop prospects are good.
Ferozepore ...	No rain	Health good; price of barley falling; prospects of yield of crops good.
Mooltan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices stationary; prospects of yield of crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—contd.		
Rawalpindi ...	No rain	Fever in some parts of the district; prices of food-grains falling; harvest above the average.
Dera Ismail Khan ...	No rain	Fever prevalent; prices falling; crops good; ploughing for <i>rabi</i> commenced.
Peshawar ...	.....	Slight fever prevailing; prices stationary; harvest prospects good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —No rain has fallen in the districts reporting during the week; fever is prevalent in some districts, but the health of the province is generally good; prices of food-grains are falling in the Delhi, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, and are stationary in the others; prospects of crops are reported to be good in all districts except in Sirsa and Umballa, where they are below the average.		
Central Provinces—		
Nagpur (Sept. 27th)	·28	Weather hot; prospects of <i>khari</i> crops good; fever prevalent; few cases of cholera; prices steady.
Jubbulpore („ 26th)	·02	Weather clear and hot; crops doing well, but rain needed; fever prevalent; cholera continues; prices unchanged.
Saugor („ 25th)	.....	Crops excellent; fever prevalent; prices steady.
Seoni („ 26th)	·27	Weather oppressive; more rain needed for crops; few cases of cholera; prices stationary.
Hoshangabad ( „ „ )	.....	Weather unusually hot and occasionally cloudy; rain wanted; <i>khari</i> generally good; fever prevalent; wheat 15 seers per rupee.
Raipur („ 23rd)	1·62	Weather oppressive, with occasional thunder-storms; crops doing well; fever and cough prevalent; cholera disappearing; prices stationary.
Sambalpur („ 21st)	2·0	Crops doing well; fever prevalent; rice 56 seers per rupee.
Khandwa („ 26th)	·10	Weather cloudy and close; small-pox reported; wheat 16 seers per rupee.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —Weather warm during day; mornings and evenings cool; <i>khari</i> crops doing well, but a little more rain would be beneficial; fever highly prevalent; cholera gradually disappearing; prices continue the same.		
British Burma— (Sept. 23rd)		
Akyab ...	2·94	Total rainfall 186·73; 6 deaths from cholera in town and 28 in district; cattle-disease in five townships, severe in one; prospects of crops good.
Rangoon ...	1·05	Total rainfall 81·78; 3 deaths from cholera, otherwise public health good; crops making progress.
Bassein ...	4·14	Total rainfall 109·90; slight cholera in one township, otherwise public health good; a few deaths from cattle-disease in two townships; prospects of crops reported good.
Prome ...	·08	Total rainfall 40·59; 2 deaths from cholera in town, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in one township; planting of crops progressing, but a good deal being late in the season; prospects of harvest will depend on later rains.
Amherst (Moulmein) ...	2·92	Total rainfall 184·86; public health good both in Moulmein and district; no reports on cattle-disease received; transplanting nearly over, and condition of crops good.
Toungoo ...	0·77	Total rainfall 75·05; 1 death from small-pox in district, otherwise public health good.
<i>General Remarks.</i> —A few cases of cholera and small-pox reported, otherwise general health of province good; cattle-disease prevalent in Akyab district, slight elsewhere; some damage to crops from insects in part of Hanthawaddy district; crops suffering from want of rain in part of Tharrawaddy and from floods in Mergui; elsewhere reports favourable and prospects good.		
Assam—(Sept. 27th)		
Gauhati ...	1·32	Weather seasonable; transplanting of <i>sali</i> paddy coming to a close; public health good.
Sylhet ...	1·64	<i>Amun</i> rice crop promises to be a very fine one; <i>sali</i> transplantation still going on; cholera, small-pox, and cattle-disease reported here and there; tea doing fairly well.
Cachar ...	·61	Weather dry and hot; transplanting of <i>sali</i> crops completed; reaping of <i>aus</i> crop continues; common rice 24½ seers per rupee; 1 case of cholera reported from Lakhimpur.
Dibrugarh ...	3·51	Weather seasonable; prospects of <i>sali</i> paddy are now good; public health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg— (Sept. 27th)		
Bangalore ...	2·14	Crops in good condition; prospects favourable.
Mysore ...	4·0	Drizzle and light rain throughout the week; rice and <i>vagi</i> crops thriving; picking cardamoms continues; prices stationary; health good.
Mercara ...	1·37	
<i>General Remarks.</i> —There has been heavy rain throughout the Mysore State, which has considerably benefited crops; prospects are favourable; fever and small-pox continue in parts; no material change in prices.		

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week preceding.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar & Hyderabad— (Sept. 27th)		
Amráoti ...	·28	Crops progressing favourably ; prices—wheat 16 and <i>juari</i> 28 seers per rupee. All crops promising. Total rainfall from 1st January 28·29 inches ; <i>khari</i> f crops prospering and in some places are ready for reaping ; <i>tabi</i> sowings have commenced ; general health good ; weather sultry ; prices—wheat 16½, coarse rice 10½, white <i>juari</i> 26½, yellow <i>juari</i> 31, and <i>tur</i> 25½ seers per current sicca rupee.
Akola ...	·83	
Hyderabad ...	·25	
Central India States— (Sept. 27th)		
Indore ...	·14	Weather alternately close and cool ; more rain is apparently impending ; prospects continue favourable, and health is good. Health and prospects good. Prospects and health good. <i>Makka</i> being reaped ; public health good. Crops good ; fever prevalent in district. Weather fair and cloudy alternately ; prospects good. Health and agricultural prospects good. Weather seasonable ; <i>khari</i> f prospects good ; health fair ; prices stationary. Reaping of <i>makka</i> crops finished ; <i>juari</i> and <i>tur</i> crops doing well.
Morar (Gwalior) ...	No rain	
Sutna ...	·06	
Neemuch ...	0·46	
Goona ...	No rain	
Bhopal ...	·25	
Agar ...	No rain	
Nowgong ...	No rain	
Manpur ...	No rain	
Rajputana—		
Abu (Sept. 27th)	No rain	Weather clear ; occasional clouds. Tanks, wells, health, and crops good ; weather bright and very hot. Tanks and wells good ; health, fair ; crops excellent. Four months' water in tanks ; wells almost full ; health good ; crops in good condition where rain fell copiously ; weather clear and very warm and close ; winds low ; rain much needed in some districts ; prices stationary. Health and prospects good. Health and prospects good ; weather seasonable. Slight cholera in Ajmere, otherwise health good ; tanks full. Crops ripening and promising ; prices steady ; fever prevalent. <i>Bajri</i> being harvested ; fever continues ; prices falling.
Sirohi (" 24th)	.....
Meywar (" 23rd)	.....
Marwar (" 22nd)	.....
Harowti (" 23rd)	Previous week—Khoti, 2·14	
Jhallawar (" 20th)	.....
Ajmere (" 26th)	.....
Jeypore ( " " )	.....
Ulwur (" 20th)	.....
Nepal—(Sept. 21st)		
Katmandu ...	·71	Beautiful weather ; prospects of rice good.

REVIVAL OF THE SILK-DYEING INDUSTRY AT SHIKARPUR.

No. 211 F. S.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Fibres and Silks),—dated Simla, the 23rd September 1882.

Read the following Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 47 of the 3rd August 1882, and enclosure, regarding the revival of the silk-dyeing industry at Shikarpur:—

No. 47, dated India Office, London, 3rd August 1882.

From—The Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I herewith forward to Your Excellency a copy of a letter from the Collector of Shikarpur, which I have received from the Government of Bombay, in which it is stated that the members of the silk-dyeing industry of Shikarpur are anxious to revive the importance of their trade, and to that end have covenanted to use only fast colours.

2. I leave it to Your Excellency's Government to make the fact generally known in British Burma and other provinces interested in this question, and so further the object in view.

No. 1642, dated 18th April 1882.

From—W. F. SINCLAIR, Esq., Collector of Shikarpur,
To—The Commissioner in Sind.

I have the honour, at the request of certain silk-dyers in Shikarpur, to forward three samples of silk lately dyed here.

2. The silk-dyeing industry here was once important, but has been of late altogether insignificant, owing partly to the disturbance of trade by war, partly, it is said, to the use of inferior dyes, chiefly aniline.

3. The dealers and dyers, wishing to revive the trade lately united, signed a covenant to use only fast dyes, and asked me to witness it, and to let the matter be known, which could hardly be better done than by putting one sample in the Karachi Museum and allowing inspection, and sending the other two to Bombay—one for Government and one for the India Office.

4. If approved I can send you more samples, as the only cost to Government is the postage.

5. These samples are first fruits, and the supply at present is limited.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the Despatch be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

E. C. BUCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Gazette of India.

N^o 40.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1882.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT to the GAZETTE OF INDIA will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on a payment of six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or nine Rupees if sent by Post.

No Official Orders or Notifications, the publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the CALCUTTA GAZETTE, will be included in the SUPPLEMENT. For such Orders and Notifications the body of the GAZETTE must be looked to.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1882, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1136 AND 1137 OF THE
SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 26th AUGUST 1882.

District.	Rice.												Barley.												Wheat.						Gram.						Firewood.						Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Best sort.						Common.						Great Millet (Cholum, Jowar), <i>Holcus Sorghum</i> .						Bulrush Millet (Cumboo, Bajra), <i>Penicillaria Spicata</i> .						Lesser Millets, Raggi, &c. (Kavaru, Veru- gou, Sawes, Chenna, Corlao, Marbwa, Nugies, &c.), <i>Pani- cum Mitacena</i> , <i>Eriusine Coracena</i> , &c.						Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XXXV of 1882.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest return	Railways.	Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 3RD SEPTEMBER 1881.		Total length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 2ND SEPTEMBER 1882.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 3RD SEPTEMBER 1881.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1882.		Total Increase in 1882-83.	Total Decrease in 1883-84.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	<i>Guaranteed.</i>		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Sep. 1882	Eastern Bengal	172	1,53,798	894	172	1,87,536	1,090	19,48,068	502	19,63,381	515	15,313	...
and ditto	Oudh and Rohilkhand	547	85,566	156	547	63,298	116	20,43,198	167	21,06,125	174	62,927	...
and ditto	Sind, Punjab and Delhi	676	1,50,335	222	676	1,50,323	222	36,49,567	242	39,37,927	263	2,88,360	...
and ditto	Madras	858	1,06,117	124	861	1,25,112	145	27,27,463	143	30,56,399	162	3,28,936	...
and ditto	South Indian	655	68,015	104	655	74,562	114	16,57,449	113	16,63,517	115	6,068	...
and ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,439	4,78,325	332	1,450	3,48,883	241	1,36,30,062	423	1,42,53,717	444	6,23,655	...
and ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	444	81,166	183	461	1,18,412	257	42,30,253	428	44,14,434	433	1,84,181	...
	TOTAL	4,791	11,23,322	234	4,822	10,68,126	222	2,98,86,060	279	3,13,95,500	294	15,09,440	...
	<i>State.</i>												
1st Sep. 1882	East Indian	1,504	8,79,655	585	1,507	6,37,181	423	1,74,66,843	521	1,85,17,275	555	10,50,432	...
and ditto	Calcutta and South-Eastern	28	2,107	75	33	2,640	80	65,093	104	82,495	120	17,402	...
and ditto	Nalhati	27	990	37	27	1,132	42	26,408	44	28,720	48	2,312	...
and ditto	Northern Bengal	233	30,508	131	230	37,070	161	6,68,378	129	7,79,801	152	1,11,423	...
and ditto	Tirhoot	76	8,248	109	75	10,129	135	2,42,821	136	2,69,686	148	26,865	...
and ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,571	133	57	6,096	107	1,79,917	141	1,89,124	150	9,207	...
and ditto	Muttra-Hathras	29	3,495	121	29	2,364	82	59,692	92	47,592	74	...	12,100
and ditto	Cawnpore-Furrakhabad	86	5,617	66	87	5,042	58	1,11,749	58	1,40,737	73	28,988	...
and ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	880	32	12	522	43	17,368	65	19,472	73	2,104	...
and ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,016	108,728	107	1,117	1,24,345	111	34,46,333	152	42,26,626	171	7,80,293	...
and ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,174	137	45	4,614	103	2,09,765	209	2,26,323	227	16,558	...
and ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	53	4,513	85	98	3,482	35	1,23,718	92	2,49,446	115	1,25,723	...
and ditto	Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley	161	19,100	119	161	17,675	110	5,81,546	162	5,92,463	166	10,917	...
and ditto	Sindia	75	4,811	64	75	4,395	59	1,21,325	73	1,32,580	80	11,255	...
and ditto	Punjab Northern	363	44,113	122	409	43,575	107	12,21,577	151	12,38,783	139	17,206	...
and ditto	Indus Valley and Kandahar	660	81,414	123	650	100,444	155	19,11,912	130	17,42,150	120	...	1,69,762
and ditto	Muttra-Achnera	...	...	...	23	1,502	65	...	...	27,060	53	27,060	...
	TOTAL	2,921	3,27,849	112	3,128	3,65,027	117	89,87,602	138	99,93,058	144	10,05,456	...
	<i>Native States.</i>												
1st Sep. 1882	Bhavnagar-Gondal	119	3,617	30	194	9,900	51	3,12,071	86	4,08,014	95	95,943	...
and ditto	Nizam's	121	13,352	110	121	13,129	109	3,49,020	129	3,62,650	135	13,630	...
1st Aug. 1882	Mysore	58	2,048	35	...	(a)...	...	(b)58,436	48	(c)1,16,204	64	57,768	...
	TOTAL	298	19,017	64	315	23,029	73	7,19,527	94	8,86,868	100	1,67,341	...
	GRAND TOTAL	9,514	23,49,843	247	9,772	20,98,313	214	5,70,60,032	267	6,07,92,701	278	37,32,669	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,79,49,167	131	2,95,73,684	135	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,91,10,865	136	3,12,19,017	143	21,08,152	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th August 1881.

(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th August 1882.

SIMLA,
The 26th September 1882.

FRED. FIREBRACE, Major, R.E.,
Under-Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE KHARIF CROP OF 1881-82, PUNJAB.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
DISTRICTS.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.		COMPARISON WITH LAST CROP.		RAINFALL IN KHARIF MONTHS.												
			1880-81.	1881-82.	Increase.	Decrease.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		TOTAL.
							1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	1880.	1881.	
Umballa	1,644,840	961,800	3,904	2,287	...	1,707	0'20	0'40	0'10	1'52	9'76	3'35	12'48	8'17	1'85	11'30	6'48	3'05	0'87
Karnal	1,583,990	680,319	37,407	36,367	...	1,040	...	0'21	0'28	0'78	10'30	3'74	12'24	8'26	0'70	7'67	4'69	...	28'21
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	27,857	32,626	4,769	...	...	0'15	...	...	1'50	3'10	7'00	10'70	...	5'70	3'85	...	12'35
Delhi	804,933	525,676	24,843	28,964	4,121	...	...	0'20	0'10	0'10	1'00	2'20	13'50	11'50	2'80	8'80	8'40	0'60	23'80
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,761	28,901	38,963	10,062	...	...	1'20	...	...	2'40	0'40	7'30	7'50	1'70	5'80	1'30	...	12'70
Jind	...	...	24,062	28,273	4,211	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14'90
Bikaner	...	...	305	241	...	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	1,240,366	993,512	602	...	...	602	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	5'30	...	3'50	...	3'60	...	13'70
TOTAL W. J. CANAL	8,648,916	5,219,180	147,971	167,721	23,163	3,413	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	856,230	20,713	17,069	...	3,644	...	0'48	0'47	0'95	3'08	7'63	23'43	19'26	2'32	15'33	4'47	1'60	33'77
Anantpur	1,006,798	766,773	57,887	41,789	...	16,118	...	0'20	...	1'80	3'80	13'20	12'80	23'60	0'40	25'30	1'40	4'90	18'40
Lahore	2,334,532	1,164,921	72,504	68,035	...	4,469	...	1'10	1'50	0'85	3'90	0'60	9'50	12'20	0'80	6'35	...	...	15'40
TOTAL B. D. CANAL	4,509,664	2,787,924	151,104	126,873	...	24,231	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	Given	above.	20,295	18,818	...	1,477	1'10	...	0'45	1'25	1'01	3'93	7'77	2'96	3'08	...	0'41	0'10	14'42
Montgomery	3,507,750	357,622	59,951	62,352	2,401	...	...	...	...	...	0'60	2'10	10'20	0'20	2'00	...	...	...	13'70
Mooltan	3,763,200	796,360	161,909	199,773	37,864	...	...	...	...	...	1'30	...	1'70	1'00	0'30	1'50	0'60	...	2'60
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	123,380	134,350	10,970	...	...	0'37	...	0'63	2'10	0'13	0'16	0'77	0'10	2'43	0'50	0'27	2'80
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	131,907	139,594	7,687	...	...	0'50	...	0'60	2'70	...	0'35	2'15	1'00	3'20	...	...	4'05
Shahpur	3,032,432	524,988	5,705	7,138	1,433	...	...	1'00	0'30	0'20	1'80	4'40	2'80	3'70	2'20	2'40	1'90	1'10	9'00
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS	15,142,481	3,087,499	509,147	562,025	60,355	1,477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	23,301,061	11,094,603	†802,222	856,619	83,518	29,121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Area irrigated in kharif 1880-81 Acres.
Ditto ditto 1881-82 856,619

Net Increase 54,397

* Includes 2,701 acres, being the area irrigated by the Najafgarh Jhil in the Delhi District, which in the return for Kharif 1880-81 was shown separately.

† The Grand Total of column 4 is different to that shown in the return for Kharif 1880-81, owing to Superintending Engineer having subsequently intimated the actual area irrigated by the Inundation Canals, and which has been entered in this return.

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Gurdaspur.	Anantpur.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Shahpur.	Muzaffargarh.	TOTAL.
Sugarcane	311	8,676	13,083	12,860	...	267	2,067	...	5,179	5,013	2,519	117	3,134	46	...	5,163	57,440
Rice	1,915	16,412	2,737	8,812	...	7,019	6,485	...	10,211	14,689	8,070	13,019	15,410	12,234	...	35,491	153,464
Cotton	6	8,500	14,690	3,406	...	22,827	12,826	64	844	7,467	23,492	13,734	36,923	32,402	3,637	23,740	204,648
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117,505
Others	55	2,779	3,111	3,886	...	8,850	6,895	177	835	14,860	51,456	35,492	65,669	17,317	...	34,693	117,505
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	2,237	36,867	32,626	28,964	...	38,963	28,273	241	17,069	41,789	86,853	62,352	199,773	139,594	7,138	134,350	856,619
TOTAL KHARIF, 1880-81	3,904	37,407	27,857	24,843	602	28,901	24,062	305	20,713	57,887	92,799	59,951	161,909	131,907	5,705	123,380	†802,222

* The cause of the difference between the Grand Total for Kharif 1880-81 as shown in this return and that entered in the returns for that crop, is explained in a foot-note attached to Statement No. I.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

DESCRIPTION OF CROPS.	WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				BARI DOAB CANAL.			Upper Sutlej Division Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals.	TOTAL.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	TOTAL.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	TOTAL.						
Sugarcane	1,218	6,037	29,016	36,269	5,728	6,971	12,699	129	3,134	46	...	5,163	57,440
Rice	9,857	16,223	17,300	43,380	11,555	20,519	32,074	14,825	15,410	12,234	...	35,491	153,464
Cotton	1,067	45,810	15,442	62,319	5,824	22,888	28,712	16,825	36,923	32,402	3,637	23,740	204,648
Indigo	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	117,505
Others	1,501	17,857	6,395	25,753	8,693	44,696	53,379	40,384	78,737	77,455	3,501	35,353	323,562
TOTAL KHARIF, 1881-82	13,641	85,927	68,153	167,721	31,790	95,083	126,873	81,170	199,773	139,594	7,138	134,350	856,619
TOTAL KHARIF, 1880-81	15,311	70,767	†61,903	147,971	35,189	116,915	151,104	80,246	161,909	131,907	5,705	123,380	†802,222

* Includes 3,393 acres on account of the Najafgarh Jhil, which was shown separately in the return for Kharif 1880-81.

† The cause of the difference between the Grand Total for Kharif 1880-81 as shown in this return and that entered in the returns for that crop, is explained in a foot-note attached to Statement No. I.

R. HOME, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Joint Secretary to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE PUNJAB, 1881-82.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the Years 1880-81 and 1881-82 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
DISTRICTS.	(b) Population.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED.										RAINFALL.			
				KHARIF, 1881-82.		RABI, 1881-82.		In comparison with 1880-81.		WHOLE YEAR, 1881-82.		Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.	1880-81.	1881-82.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1881-82.		
				Total acres.	Increase. Decrease.	Total acres.	Increase. Decrease.	Total acres.	In comparison with 1880-81. Increase. Decrease.	Increase. Decrease.							
WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.				2,287	...	1,707	769	...	389	3,056	...	2,096	- 40.68	35.4	32.6	- 7.91	
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	36,367	...	1,040	33,116	8,243	...	69,483	7,203	...	+ 11.56	31.4	25.0	- 20.38	
Karnal	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	28,964	4,121	...	21,938	13,909	...	50,902	18,080	...	+ 54.85	29.7	25.0	- 15.82	
Delhi	643,515	804,383	525,076	32,026	...	...	26,263	6,872	...	58,889	11,641	...	+ 24.64	16.1	22.7	+ 41.00
Rohitak	553,609	1,159,350	900,022	38,963	10,062	...	26,685	...	13,379	65,648	...	3,317	- 4.81	16.8	17.8	+ 5.95	
Hissar	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	...	...	602	...	...	743	...	...	1,345	...	...	...	...
Gurgaon	641,848	1,240,366	993,612	28,273	4,211	...	23,448	...	4,323	51,721	...	112	- 0.21	23.1	25.8	+ 11.68	
Jind	251,231	...	...	241	...	64	605	325	...	846	261	...	+ 44.61	...	...	...
Bikaner	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL WESTERN JUMNA CANAL				167,721	23,163	3,413	132,824	29,349	18,834	300,545	37,135	6,870	+ 11.19
BARI DOAB CANAL.				17,069	...	3,644	12,087	...	2,981	29,156	...	6,625	- 18.51	40.40	49.95	+ 23.64	
Gurgaon	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	41,769	...	16,118	95,937	...	21,284	137,706	...	37,402	- 21.36	25.75	73.62	+ 185.90	
Amritsar	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	68,035	...	4,469	133,106	...	16,581	201,141	...	21,050	- 9.47	21.14	24.20	+ 14.47	
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL BARI DOAB CANAL				126,873	...	24,231	241,130	...	40,846	368,003	...	65,977	- 15.03
TOTAL PERENNIAL CANALS				294,594	23,163	27,644	373,954	29,349	59,680	668,548	37,135	71,947	- 4.95
INUNDATION CANALS.				(a) 18,830	...	1,465	39,253	11,061	...	58,083	9,596	...	+ 19.79	Given above	Given above	+ 207.41	
Lahore	Given above	Given above	357,622	62,352	2,401	...	101,547	55,449	...	163,899	57,850	...	+ 54.55	5.40	16.60	- 44.61	
Montgomery	426,529	3,567,750	799,300	199,773	37,864	...	146,505	9,131	...	346,278	46,995	...	+ 15.70	3.10	3.10	- 29.09	
Mooltan	551,964	3,763,240	1,048,000	119,594	7,687	...	62,020	18,709	...	201,614	26,396	...	+ 15.06	5.50	7.10	- 29.09	
Dera Ghazi Khan	363,346	2,801,280	524,988	7,138	1,433	...	4,385	966	...	11,523	2,389	...	+ 26.14	11.60	14.20	+ 22.41	
Shahpur	421,508	3,002,432	397,529	134,350	10,970	...	114,248	23,886	...	248,598	34,866	...	+ 6.31	4.90	4.05	- 17.35	
Muzaffargarh	338,605	2,007,819	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL INUNDATION CANALS				562,037	(c) 60,355	(c) 1,465	467,958	119,202	...	1,029,995	178,092	...	+ 20.90
GRAND TOTAL				856,631	83,518	29,109	841,912	148,551	59,680	1,698,543	215,227	71,947	+ 9.21
												NET INCREASE		143,280			

(a) Includes 12 acres supplementary irrigation not included in half-yearly returns.

(b) According to the census of February 1881.

(c) In the comparison shown in columns 6 and 7, the actual area irrigated by the Inundation Canals during kharif 1880-81, as entered in the Statements of Irrigation operations for kharif 1881-82 (vide foot-note † attached thereto), has been taken into account, and not that as shown in the annual statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for 1880-81.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
HOME DEPARTMENT.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT IN THE PUNJAB AND BOMBAY.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab in the Home (General) Department, No. 1777, dated 7th September 1882.

Read—

Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. ¹⁷₇₄₇₋₅₅, dated the 18th May 1882, explaining generally the manner in which the Governor General in Council desires the principle of local self-government to be applied throughout British India outside the Presidency Towns.

RESOLUTION.—The Resolution read above is herewith circulated for the

Circulates Government of India Resolution of May.

information and guidance of Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners, who are invited to submit proposals for the adoption, in the different Districts and Divisions, of administrative measures to be framed, in accordance with the remarks about to be made, for the purpose of giving effect, in the Punjab, to the policy and instructions of the Government of India.

2. The observations of the Governor General in Council recite the material points in the recent financial correspondence between the Local and Supreme

Previous course of the correspondence

Governments. It was intended that further developments of local responsibility and local administrative control should follow, as a consequence, upon the introduction of the new schemes for extending the decentralization of finance which are now in operation in the various Provinces. In October last, Local Governments were therefore addressed in regard to the re-adjustments of liability and resources which might be considered or effected as between Provincial and Local Funds, and, incidentally, opinions were expressed by the Government of India touching the character and functions of the local bodies about to be entrusted with extended powers. Some of these opinions have now been modified in the direction of greater liberality after considering the schemes for promoting local self-government prepared in several Provinces. The Punjab Government did not draw up any such scheme; for although Sir Robert Egerton cordially accepted the general principles of the instructions of October, he desired, at the close of his term of office, to leave to his successor the initiation of measures which must necessarily involve considerable changes in the provincial administration.

3. Amongst the cardinal principles enunciated by the Government of India, it was laid down that, within appropriate limits, local bodies should be allowed

Summary of Government of India orders.

much larger powers than they now enjoy, and that the respective powers of such bodies and of the Government should be distinctly defined. It is explained that the extension of local self-government has not, as its immediate object, improved administrative efficiency. It is chiefly desired "*as an instrument of political and popular education.*" Some failures are to be expected; success is to be attained by patiently nurturing the growth of small political institutions. If it be said that the mass of the people is indifferent to public affairs, it is replied that intelligence and public spirit are spreading, and should be utilised. The officers of Government in all Departments complain of overwork; and the true remedy is to awaken or foster a capacity for self-help amongst the people. This principle has not yet had a fair trial; and the Government of India now wishes to make a substantial, though cautious, advance in this direction. Accordingly the Government of India has traced, in general outline, the measures to be taken towards this end by Local Governments, both as regards the constitution of municipal and district boards, and as to the degree and manner of control over them to be retained or exercised by Government.

4. The whole policy expressed in the Resolution above summarised is, frankly and cordially accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor. It is, in his judgment, conceived in a wise and liberal spirit;

The Lieutenant-Governor's views of the policy of the Resolution.

and he relies on the officers of the Punjab Commission to endeavour earnestly to carry it out wherever local circumstances are not prohibitory. No doubt the country is, in some places, riper for self-government than in others, and everywhere caution must be observed. But to suppose that local self-government can only be fitly and successfully developed where the country is already fully prepared for it, would be to ignore the history of local institutions in the Punjab under British rule, and to miss the most prominent and important aim which the Government now has in view. The object of the whole proceeding is, the Lieutenant-Governor repeats, to educate the people to manage their own affairs. At the outset it is admitted that, amongst the native community, the various capacities requisite in public life are as yet, for the most part, immature: it is precisely for this reason that a period of public and political training is necessary; and it is on this ground that the interposition and action of Government are justified. The great value of the policy prescribed by the Government of India seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be its tendency to create and develop the capacity for self-help. Placed in new positions of responsibility, the representatives of the people on the local boards will, it is to be hoped, become, year by year, more intelligent, independent and self-reliant. But these advantages can only be secured if the local bodies are trusted. Their power and their responsibilities must alike be real; in proportion as there is any pretence or illusion about either the one or the other, there is an obvious possibility that the whole undertaking may degenerate into an officious dislocation of existing arrangements. No such lamentable miscarriage of a singularly generous and enlightened policy must be suffered to occur in the Punjab. This risk escaped, the Government, anticipating, by wise reforms, those legitimate aspirations which always gain substance and strength with the progress of instruction and civilisation, and providing a career for the people, to open and expand with their growing intelligence and education, will unquestionably avoid many of the dangers inherent in foreign rule. This is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, the great merit of the new policy. Briefly, he thinks that the scheme, in so far as it can be successfully worked, will tend to elevate the duties and enlarge the official character of Government officers; to educate the country in public life; to relieve the Government of the odium of petty interferences and small unpopular acts; to diminish any sense of antagonism between the people and the Government; to promote better knowledge of the real aims of the governing body; to popularise taxation; to open useful, if not exalted, careers to the native gentry; and to interest leading men in the progress of undertakings and the stability of institutions in which they will now for the first time have a personal and prominent share. Thus the political education of the people will directly subserve some of the chief political purposes of the Government.

5. In considering what steps should now be taken to extend local self-

History of local self-government in the Punjab. government in the Punjab, it is of much consequence to bear in mind the present character and past growth of District and Municipal Committees in the Province. In 1849 the Board of Administration introduced the *chaukidari* police system in all towns and villages, the cost of the establishment being distributed into shares or cesses and levied from house proprietors. The task of assessment was entrusted to influential residents; but complaints of inequality arose, and it was found that exemptions were made on personal grounds or from sectarian motives, and the rich were generally spared at the expense of the lower classes. For this and other reasons the house-tax was very unpopular; and, in 1850, on the suggestion of the citizens, it was abandoned for the system of town-duties, then introduced on trial in Lahore and Amritsar. This system was indigenous to the country; for it was founded on the *chungi* collections of the Sikhs so modified as to remove, almost entirely, all objectionable restrictions upon trade. It was shortly after extended to the Mooltan, Jhelum and Sutlej States Divisions. The surplus over and above the funds so raised for police was expended on municipal improvements. The income was vested in the Magistrate of the district as trustee, but the expenditure was regulated by the advice of a Committee elected by the townsmen. Such, under British rule in the Punjab, was the beginning of local self-government—a term which first appears in the literature of the Province in

paragraph 389 of the first Punjab Administration Report for the years 1849 to 1851. The development of this system during the first ten or twelve years of British administration had no connection with the action taken in isolated cases under the Towns Improvements Act, XXVI of 1850. During this period Simla and Bhiwani were the only places in which that Act was applied. In 1860, in reply to a request of the Government of India for information regarding the system of municipal government and its success, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Roberts, reported that the local funds were managed by a Committee of European officials and other members, European and Native. Practically, however, few natives, except Extra Assistant Commissioners, were appointed, though in some instances the town *panches* were associated with the Committees. But these bodies were not, properly speaking municipal corporations, as they had no power of taxation, but simply originated and executed local improvements under the supervision of the Divisional Commissioner. The funds expended by them were usually collected by an octroi duty, and, in some cases, by a house-tax, though the latter impost was not popular. The entire local funds of the Province were under the administrative control of the Judicial Commissioner.

6. In submitting this report to the Government of India the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery, expressed the opinion that, so far as the system of municipal government had been tried, it had worked well. The Government of India then urged greater efforts for its more complete establishment, ascribing the apathy of the people to a general distrust or novelties and to misconceptions of the objects of Government and the ends of local taxation. Means were suggested by which these difficulties might be overcome; the formation of representative bodies in large towns was advised; and it was required both that personal influence should be used to create a desire for municipal administration, and that due attention should be paid to the ascertained wishes of local communities. On this Resolution Sir Donald McLeod, then Financial Commissioner, recorded a memorandum which appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to breathe the very spirit of the present instructions of the Government of India. Sir Donald McLeod observed—

"The genius of the natives is essentially suited for municipal organisation, and, as rightly observed by the Supreme Government, municipal institutions are as well adapted to the natives of India as to those of England. This Municipal organisation still exists in every trade, and did exist, previous to our rule, in every village. But their experiences have been of a microscopic character. In social matters the representative element was almost the only regulating principle. In the affairs of State none was ordinarily allowed to interfere. Hence municipal organisations among the natives have been limited to small sections of society having common interests.

"This should be borne in mind in all our endeavours to turn municipal organisation to account. We should commence with the atoms of which native society is composed and work upwards in such a manner as they may themselves suggest, or as may be found most congenial to them.

"To give the people a real interest in the arrangements contemplated, it is *absolutely essential* that they should be given a large discretion in the matter of expenditure. To work any practical use out of the people, they should not continue ever to be treated as children or imbeciles."

Sir Donald McLeod then proceeded to advise the following plan:—

"First determine whether the organisation shall be the castes, *muhallas*, trades or any other sub-divisions of the people or locality. Then direct such sub-division to appoint its own managing Committee, and entrust to it the entire executive management of such duties as it may be determined to make over; and lastly, leave it entirely to these bodies to elect a general or central Committee of management, investing this body with real authority and discretion to manage and control all general questions and to exercise a supervision over the subordinate Committees. No Government official ought to be associated with them in their deliberations, or allowed to interfere in any way with their nomination, though each member, when elected, should be recognised, and, if necessary, invested by the local representatives of Government; and these should also have the power of declaring ineligible, or removing from the post any one of bad character, or convicted of any serious offences.

"In short, the municipal body should be, as regards essentials, really independent, so far as the interference of our officials goes.

"If, however, we begin as we have been wont to do, from the top instead of from the bottom,—i.e., nominate a council of men of rank and consideration, and then descend to

details as best we may,—the whole thing will become a sham and a delusion; and still more so, if we associate our own officers with them in their proceedings, whether deliberative or executive.”

Commissioners of Divisions were consulted; and the result was the issue of Sir Robert Montgomery's well-known Resolution of 1862, directing the establishment of municipalities in towns near the head-quarters of districts. The Committees were to be composed of representatives of the townspeople elected annually by delegates or *punchayats* of trades and callings. They were to exercise a real control over conservancy, drainage, water-supply, the construction of local buildings, lighting, the regulation of bazaars, and the like. No new local taxes were to be imposed, nor were the rates to be increased, without their consent. The District Officer was to be their friend and adviser; he was to encourage them to act boldly and independently; and he was not to overrule their designs without previous reference to the Commissioner of the Division.

7. The evidence as to the practical operation of these orders during the next five years is scanty and inconclusive; and it seems doubtful whether they were

Operation of the orders of 1862.

carried into full effect by local officers. In December 1862 the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Cust, reported the results in 35 towns where Committees had been elected in various ways, by wards, by castes, by the suffrages of income-tax payers divided into trades, by householders, by delegates from different classes, by headmen of trades, by an electoral body chosen by license-tax payers, by general consent, by sects, and by acclamation at an assembly of citizens. In one town out of the 35, *viz.*, Bannu, the Committee was nominated by the District Officer, and consisted of the *panch* associated with *chaudris*; in another, Peshawar, some members were similarly nominated and others elected. Mr. Cust was sceptical of the success of these new municipalities, decrying their capacity for administrative undertakings, and evidently holding that, in many places, the measure had been incautious and premature. In the Administration Report of the year, however, it was stated that the members of the Committees had worked together harmoniously and had transacted business with zeal, spirit, and efficiency. “Hitherto,” it was said, “the experiment of thus enfranchising a people full of energy and good-feeling has been attended with nought but the happiest result, and, properly supervised and fostered, there is no reason to fear danger to the body politic from this plan of leaving the people to manage their own affairs for themselves.”

8. In 1863 a brief further report was submitted from the Amritsar Division which had been omitted from the previous returns. At Amritsar the Committee was

Municipal Committees from 1862 to 1872.

elected by delegates from constituencies formed by circles of trades and tribes. The citizens were satisfied with the result of the polling, and the Committee was said to have worked well. In 1864 there were Committees in 49 towns, the members in 28 towns being elected. In 1866 doubts were felt as to the legality of the octroi tax in several parts of the Province; and in 1867 an Act was passed to remove uncertainty as to the legal constitution of the existing Municipal Committees and to empower the Local Government to extend the system and to define the relations between the Government and the Municipalities. Immediately afterwards rules were issued largely importing the official element into the Committees. It was further laid down that the manner of appointment of members would vary according to the circumstances of each town. “Ordinarily,” it was said, “a system of appointment by careful selection and nomination will be preferred to one of popular election; but whether the mode adopted for appointing non-official members of Municipal Committees be that of nomination or election, the object kept in view will be the same, *viz.*, to secure a fair representation of the interests of the people in all parts of the town.” It is very remarkable that these orders, entirely at variance though they were with the views expressed by Sir Donald McLeod when Financial Commissioner, five years earlier, were issued during his Lieutenant-Governorship. No record has been traced explaining the grounds for this change of policy, and some further observations will be made below on this part of the subject generally. As some of the provisions of the Act of 1867 were of a temporary character, it was so framed as to expire in five years. The rules remained in force till 1872,

when they were revised under the orders of Sir Henry Davies, who considered that the proportion of officials upon the Committees was unduly large, the administrative officials such as the Commissioners and several Inspectors General being thereafter excluded from the municipal bodies.

9. Before this, at the close of Sir Donald McLeod's administration, the Viceroy, Lord Mayo, visited Lahore, and on a public occasion testified to the progress which had been made in municipal government in the Province during Sir Donald's tenure of office in the following words:—

Visit of Lord Mayo to Lahore.

"When he entered office only three or four towns in the Province were provided with written bye-laws and regularly constituted Municipal Committees. I am, however, now told that there are upwards of 100 towns endowed in some shape or other with the means of self-government, and I do say that any man who has succeeded in establishing municipal institutions, which have always been in every country in the world the basis of civil government and the first germ of civilisation, is entitled to the highest praise."

Elective representation had by this time almost died out of the country; and this was the inevitable consequence of the rule laid down in 1867, prescribing that ordinarily a system of appointment by careful selection was to be preferred.

10. In 1872, Act XV of 1867 was continued for a year; and in the next year the present law, Act IV of 1873, was passed. The rules made under that enactment, and issued in Circular No. 31 of the 23rd May 1874, are in force at the present time. It was observed that the system of appointing members from amongst the leading citizens of towns or recognised representatives of class interests was generally in force, and it was said that this method of nomination would be found better suited to the circumstances of the towns of the Punjab and more in accordance with the feelings and habits of the people, than a system of appointment by popular election. At the same time readiness was expressed to sanction a system of election wherever there might be a *bond fide* desire for it on the part of the people, and a reasonable prospect of the privilege of voting being intelligently and honestly exercised. The position of the Deputy Commissioner, and generally of the officers of Government, in relation to the Committees stood practically as defined by the successive orders of 1867 and 1872; and the distribution of municipalities into first, second and third class bodies was continued. The annual reports show that municipalities have worked satisfactorily, and in the summary of the Report for 1880-81 the following observations occur:—

"The growth of the municipal system in the Punjab is one of the most interesting features in the development of the country. The Municipalities in existence during the year were 195 in number, and contained a population of two million inhabitants, or more than one-tenth of the whole population of the Province. Nothing has done so much to develop the capabilities of self-government in the people as the municipal system, and nowhere have public improvements been carried on so vigorously or with such good effect as in the towns where the system prevails."

This testimony affords a great encouragement in considering the prospects of the present scheme. It was further said that on the whole the funds entrusted to the Committees had been loyally and usefully administered, and that the authority delegated to the municipal bodies had had the best results, not only in promoting the welfare of the town population, but also in engendering cordiality and sympathy between the officers of the Government and the people. This consequence, in the Lieutenant-Governor's judgment, could hardly fail to ensue; and he believes that it will follow in a more marked degree upon an expansion of the system. In one respect it was noted that the results had been disappointing. The system of elective representation was pronounced to have proved a complete failure, partly, it was believed, from want of interest in the voters, and partly from the reluctance of candidates to enter the lists in a competition. In time, it was thought interest would be awakened. Finally, Sir Robert Egerton recorded that "whatever drawbacks there might be to the introduction of the elective system of representation in the important centres of the Province, the Municipalities afford ample evidence of a growing capacity for administration and of steadily increasing popularity."

11. The District Committees have had a shorter, a less varied, but an equally promising history. Act XX of 1871 (The Punjab Local Rates Act) empowered the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint Committees in each district for the purpose of determining the manner in which the rates should be applied. In accordance with the rules framed under that enactment, Committees, consisting of official and non-official members, have been formed in all districts. The Deputy Commissioner is President and, in his absence, the senior Assistant Commissioner presides. The non-official members are appointed by the nomination of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the veto of the Commissioner and the sanction of the Local Government. The powers of the Committees which ordinarily meet at the head-quarters of districts, are generally assimilated to those of the second class Municipal Committees. Year after year the annual reports show that these Committees have proved most useful and popular institutions. As an illustration of the better understanding between Government and the people which the extension of local self-government may be expected to promote, it is interesting to observe a statement in the annual Report for 1873-74 to the effect that any dissatisfaction which might have existed at the time when local rates were first levied had died away, the people perceiving that the funds were expended for their benefit, and that they had a voice in determining works to which they were applied. Sir Henry Davies considered the establishment of these bodies to be essentially a wise and liberal measure; and in the Report for 1880-81 the interest taken by the District Committees in the administration of funds placed at their disposal for district purposes was noted as indicative of advance in intelligence and full of promise for the future.

12. Previously, in 1878, Act V of that year had been passed for the purpose of enhancing the local rates in order to defray expenditure on famine relief and prevention; but this legislation effected no change in the functions and constitution of District Committees. In February 1879, it was decided that the budgets of these Committees should be regulated exclusively by the estimated income of the year, their balances being thus withdrawn from their control and held in reserve to deal with unforeseen contingencies of a more serious character than could be met out of the small sums set apart yearly for the purpose. However necessary this restriction may have been under the pressure of considerable financial embarrassment and in view of possible difficulty and distress, it must obviously have deprived the Committees of many incentives both to economy and enterprise. Against the recurrence of such a measure local boards should for the future be secured.

13. The District Committees have thus only been in existence for eleven years. Their present constitution necessitates a vast preponderance of official influence; and, no doubt, the system is capable of great extension on the lines now laid down by the Government of India. The measure, so far as it has been carried out, has been attended with success, but the advantage reaped has been that of counsel to District Officers rather than increase of self-reliance on the part of the people. It is, however, the latter, the creation of a spirit of self-help, at which the Government chiefly aims. Municipal Committees have perhaps evinced a greater independence. It is probable that they form a better school for individual character; and it is certain that they have done much useful work and accomplished many public improvements. The proportion of unofficial members in Municipal Committees is slightly greater than in District Committees, being two-fifths in the former case as against one-third in the latter, or as six to five; but, unlike the District Committees, the Municipal Committees, subject to the sanction of Government, exercise powers of taxation, and can frame their own bye-laws. If their authority has been less real and their initiative generally less original than is to be desired, the circumstance is probably due, not so much to any defect in the law, as to the operation of the existing rules relating to their constitution. Officials, as a consequence of their position, carry weight, in such

Committees, out of all proportion to their numbers. So long as the president is a high officer or, indeed, any officer of Government, the acts of a Municipal Committee tend to be his rather than theirs.

Resolution of 18th May 1882.

14. The two most important points in the Government of India Resolution of the 18th May 1882 relate to—

- (1) the position of the officers of Government in relation to local bodies; and
- (2) the application of the principle of election in this country.

Bearing these points in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor will now proceed to explain in what manner he would propose to adapt to the Punjab the general observations of the Government of India in the 9th and following paragraphs of the Resolution of May.

15. As regards the constitution of local bodies, one important novelty contemplated is the institution of local or sub-divisional boards as distinguished from the

Formation of local boards.

District Committees which are now appointed for districts at large and usually assemble, as already said, at district head-quarters. In the composition of the new local boards, no less than in the mode of appointing town and District Committees, uniformity of system is no more essential in the Punjab than it is in India generally. On the contrary, a diversity in the arrangements will be presumptive proof that the varying requirements of different localities have not been disregarded. No scheme of local self-government in the Punjab should overlook the fact that the population is made up of tribes, castes and village communities. Representation should be the representation of existing organic groups of the people. How far the endeavours now to be made can proceed in the various districts seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be, to a great extent, a question of *personnel*. Men must be found who are willing and at least fairly competent, under judicious guidance, to do the work of local self-government; and the operation of the scheme must be widened or contracted according as such men are numerous or the reverse. The limited amount of funds which will be at the disposal of local boards no doubt constitutes a difficulty. The largest amount provided in the District Fund Budget for 1881-82 for any district is less than Rs. 1,20,000 on either side of the account; and the smallest allotment, omitting that of the Simla district, does not exceed Rs. 12,000. If such sums are divided amongst the tahsils, the sub-divisional boards will have little scope for expenditure. But this objection is not conclusive. The same difficulty was felt on the first establishment of Municipal Committees, and as time goes on the resources placed at the disposal of local boards will increase. Moreover, funds will be largely localised under the financial orders issued in a separate Resolution of this date. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks the local boards should be established throughout the Province, except where (1) there are not enough people fit to be members; (2) the funds at the disposal of the board would be so insignificant as to make its proceedings ineffectual; or (3) political circumstances exist which would render any such change in present arrangements really a matter of risk. In places where local boards are not proposed, local officers should clearly state how far all or any of these conditions obtain.

16. Probably these local or rural boards will sometimes be nothing more or less than local sections of existing district boards formed by splitting up District

Jurisdiction of local boards.

Committees according to localities. But it will be preferable, wherever practicable, to constitute separate local boards with distinct functions. In determining the local limits of the jurisdiction of rural boards, it will ordinarily be most convenient to follow the several administrative sub-divisions of the district; but this need not be an invariable rule. The test should be not symmetry or uniformity, but the possibility of forming a useful board. The *ilāka* or circle of the rural board might follow the limits occupied by a particular tribe or by several tribes which could act well together; or it might coincide with one or more old parganas not yet forgotten by the people; or it might even be based neither upon the ethnical distribution of the people nor upon traditions, but

merely upon convenience, regard being had to the places of residence of the men who form the board, and the distance they would have to travel to a meeting. The obligatory principle is that stated in the Resolution of the Government of India, *viz.*, that the jurisdiction of such boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members.

17. What should be the size of these new local bodies is a question of some consequence. The Municipal Act lays down that the Committee shall consist of

Size of local boards.

not less than five members; and the smallest number permissible in the case of District Committees is six. The Lieutenant-Governor would take five as a minimum in all cases for local bodies of all descriptions. It is always easy to enlarge a Committee if good men are forthcoming for membership. On the other hand, small Committees are more amenable to reason, more easily replaced, and more keenly alive to their own responsibilities. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Committees, tahsil, district and municipal, should ordinarily be limited in number to what is necessary for the due representation of the chief classes of the community in each locality or town; but on this point also full consideration must be given to local circumstances, and there is no objection to the formation of large Committees if they give promise of efficient working.

18. The powers of the rural boards would necessarily vary. Some boards might have the full powers of a district board except as regards general questions

Classification of local bodies.

and questions affecting more than one local body. Others, again, would require personal guidance for some time. But all, even with the most limited powers, would be useful to the Deputy Commissioner as a consultative body on questions both of local and of general interest. It would thus be expedient to make a classification of local boards; and the Lieutenant-Governor would here follow the principle of assimilating the law and rules for town, rural and district boards. He would have first, second and third class *local bodies*; and it seems to him probable that the same, or nearly the same, gradation of authority would do for all, whether municipal or rural. Municipalities and rural boards of the lower grades would be advanced to the higher from time to time as they showed themselves fit for it.

19. Municipal Committees will, as observed by the Government of India,

Relations of different local bodies and control of those of the lowest class.

continue to be the local boards for municipal areas. The mutual relations of the various local bodies will require careful consideration and settlement. For localities where the whole scheme might be introduced in its full extent, the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the principle laid down in paragraph 10 of the Government of India Resolution, namely, that sub-divisional boards should work independently, and that common affairs should be determined by periodical District Committees at which delegates from time to time selected from the local boards should attend, is the right one. But in many places this state of things would be distant as yet, and more diversified arrangements must be adopted. Everywhere the present classification of Municipal Committees should be maintained. The Lieutenant-Governor would make second class local boards and municipalities tolerably independent, and he thinks that the control which it may be necessary to maintain over any boards or municipalities not yet prepared for the ordinary amount of independence would probably be better exercised by the Deputy Commissioner than by the District Committee. That Committee should deal with questions affecting (a) the district as a whole, or (b) more than one sub-division, or (c) arising where municipal or local interests may overlap or conflict. In respect to these matters the local boards and municipalities would, subject to the general control of the Local Government, be bound to obey the instructions and carry out the decisions of the District Committees. The district boards thus having to deal mainly with matters of common interest should be largely composed of delegates both from tahsil boards or municipalities or groups of municipalities. In some cases where the new Local Boards are merely sub-committees of existing District Boards, the latter might themselves define what powers the newly-formed bodies should exercise.

On all these points, however, as well as in regard to the best system for controlling third class municipalities, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to be favoured with an expression of the opinions of Commissioners of Divisions.

20. In regard to the rules proposed in the 12th paragraph of the Government of India Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that in Committees of

Proportion of non-official members.

all kinds, district, tahsil and municipal, no less than two-thirds of the members should be private persons other than officers of Government, unless officers of Government be chosen by election. Non-official members and officials when elected should hold office for three years.

Term of office.

They might be eligible to serve again after the expiry of that period; or perhaps better after the lapse of three years from the time of vacating office.

21. Coming now to the question of election, and having regard to the

The principle of election. Its alleged failure.

alleged failure of the system in the Punjab, the Lieutenant-Governor finds no evidence to prove that the principle has ever been fairly tried in this Province for any sufficient length of time. Even supposing that the experiment was allowed a due chance of success between 1862 and 1867—and the probabilities of the case, vague as they are, seem to point the other way—five years are a mere span in the education of a people; while it is manifest that, since 1867, the idea of election has been officially discouraged by the provisions of the municipal rules. It is true that Government has often announced its readiness to grant an elective system to any municipality which might really desire it; but the rules have not been altered; and, looking to the necessary bent of official influence under their guidance, it is difficult to see how under the circumstances a wish for a system of election should be fostered or find free expression. It may be frankly admitted that even within the limits of the narrow experience gained, abuses have not been unknown. There are instances on record of the purchase of votes, and of at least one other form of corruption. On one occasion, in 1862, a rebel, whose property had been confiscated and who had been dismissed from public employ, was returned as chairman of a municipality. Apathy has been exhibited in recording votes and in candidature. At a recent election in Amritsar only seventeen persons presented themselves to fill sixteen vacancies, and one of them had been convicted of a criminal offence. In the election of zaildars there have been absolute absurdities, numbers of village headmen either refusing to vote or manfully voting for themselves. But acknowledging all this, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to face some failures and occasional scandals rather than to assume that the people do not possess, and cannot acquire, the intelligence, honesty and capacity to choose representatives for themselves. It has always been an avowed object in connection with the local institutions of the Province to secure a fair representation of all classes. Sir Charles Aitchison thinks that by mere nomination this object cannot be attained. Individuals of different classes may no doubt by selection be brought together on a board. But there is no guarantee that such individuals really represent the feelings and interest of the classes concerned unless they are elected by them, not chosen for them by external authority. One weakness of a Government situated like the British Government in India is its want of detailed knowledge of class interests and class feelings. Enough is not known of these subjects to ensure a real representation, in the proper sense of the term, if the supposed representatives are simply appointed by the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore deprecates any too hasty assumption that election, which in one form or another

is not altogether unfamiliar to native ideas, will fail. It is not too much to say

that the final and complete success of the whole project of local self-government depends in the main upon the introduction of the principle of election. In no other way can the power and responsibility of local undertakings be shifted from officials on to the people. So long as a majority of the members of the boards are nominated by Government they will be regarded in the light of servants of Government, and the distinction between the acts of the Government and the local authorities will not be generally recognised, or, in fact,

very generally exist. The Lieutenant-Governor would therefore express his cordial approval of the policy of the Government of India in this matter, and he hopes that the officers of the Punjab Commission will endeavour earnestly to carry it out wherever practicable.

22. But Sir Charles Aitchison would not attempt to introduce election where the people are decidedly opposed to it, for there he would not regard the measure as a practicable one. No doubt there are some parts of the country in which resort to election would be attended with greater difficulties than others. On the frontier, for example, where personal animosities are high, an election might be a signal for disturbance or outrage. But even there the constant references made by District Officers to tribal assemblies, or *jirgas*, show that it may be practicable to utilise the popular element. In backward parts, also, or in *kasbas* or small towns, election in any elaborate form could only be exceptionally introduced. This is fully recognised by the Government of India, who desire, however, that in these backward places and small towns election in some form that harmonises with native ideas should be encouraged, and that in one form or another it should be introduced in considerable towns. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that there is nothing to prevent this in the circumstances of the country or the genius of the people, whether Hindus, Sikhs or Muhammadans, to all of whom, in connection with their own social or religious affairs, election in some form or another is familiar. If the qualifications for voting and for holding office are carefully framed, and care is taken that good men, or traditional representatives of the people, are not deterred from coming forward, he has no doubt that election will eventually succeed, provided always that Sir Donald McLeod's caution is observed, and the boards are vested with real power and responsibility, and are not overshadowed by a preponderance of official influence. The remarks in the Administration Report of 1862-63 show that at the outset the elective system was both successful and popular. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it could not but fail under the discouragement afterwards thrown upon it.

23. Though popular opposition to the introduction of election would be a good reason for not attempting it, the existence, on the other hand, of a wish for it on the part of the people is not an essential consideration, however gratifying it may be as an augury of probable success. The question whether measures should be taken to introduce the elective system or not should depend upon the probability of forming efficient constituencies, and the marks which denote a proper constituency are, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, two, *viz.*, (1) capacity for giving an honest and intelligent vote; and (2) a substantial interest in the proceedings of the local bodies based on payment of the rates or taxes which they administer. In the abstract, apart from political considerations and class antagonism, voting qualifications, His Honour believes, are merely rules for giving effect to these principles, and for regulating the weight to be given to capacities and interests of varying kinds and degrees. It is to be hoped that in course of time electors will come to entertain a due sense of the honour and responsibility of their functions. Everything should be done to bring this about by investing elections with some little ceremonial, by encouraging constituents to attend the meetings of the boards which should generally be public, and by holding annual assemblies at which the proceedings of the year should be published and made known and honours and rewards distributed.

24. In a few large towns and advanced districts it may perhaps be practicable at once to fix upon a property or taxation qualification for voting and holding office, or to determine those qualifications in some other way by general definitions. In such places it is not unlikely that the election arrangements may more or less follow the English model. A high qualification for the electors will generally be needed at first in order to get the best men returned; and this is contemplated in the Government of India Resolution. The object is to get together a sufficient body of representative men who will act reasonably and fairly in the matter. Elsewhere and in backward parts of the country the arrangements must necessarily be much less elaborate both in respect to the

manner of election and to qualifications. Different modes of election may be tried varying from show of hands or public acclamation, which although a loose method has from its publicity certain advantages in preventing corruption and abuses up to formal registration of votes. For some places the old system, which was reported to have worked satisfactorily in Amritsar, might be suitable, whereby delegates or *panchayats* were selected in the first instance by the castes and trades, and the votes of the artificial constituencies, thus formed recorded. In others the Deputy Commissioner might consider the various castes, tribes and trade guilds in the town or district, and decide how many electors each should be invited to appoint, accepting those who satisfied the conditions of capacity and interest. Or, if this would lead to the nomination of electors for the purpose of naming particular candidates, he might on exceptional occasions himself directly appoint the electors. Again, in other places, it might be best to nominate five or six candidates for each seat on the board, leaving the electors to choose the nominee most acceptable to them. In none of these cases would the successful candidates be mere Government nominees. Eventually in these places also the method of election may be systematised and the qualifications for voting and for holding office may be laid down in general definitions. But in the infancy of the system great latitude must be allowed throughout in devising measures for obtaining a really popular representation both in large towns and in parts of the country more or less advanced. The leading men of the various social groups should be freely consulted, and any preference expressed by any organic group for any particular principle to guide either the selection of electors or the return of candidates should be carefully considered and effect given to it as far as possible. Wherever the elective system in any form is adopted, it is essential that the district authorities should in no case show a preference for any one duly qualified candidate over another.

25. It remains to consider what control the Government must continue to exercise over the local bodies. The Lieutenant-Governor is convinced that the ultimate aim of the Government of India

Control over local bodies to be exercised from without.

Resolution is the right one, and that we must endeavour gradually to effect a complete separation between the functions of the official body and those of the local and town boards. The principle to be kept in view is check, not dictation. On this point paragraph 17 of the Resolution seems to the

Official members.

Lieutenant-Governor to be almost exhaustive. Doubtless the official members of

all the boards, not exceeding one-third in each, should be nominated by Government, and should ordinarily be the same for tahsil boards and minor Municipal Committees. Generally the Deputy Commissioner would not be on any board, unless the board was so weak and uninstructed as to be unable to move alone; and in the latter case it would be understood that the connection would be severed so soon as the board showed capacity for independence. Any board in which an official might be President should be empowered to appoint by election a Vice-President who, in the absence of the President, would exercise his authority. Such Vice-President should ordinarily not be an official. As a general rule Tahsildars might be on District Committees, but the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that they should not be members of rural or town boards. Like Deputy Commissioners they should be required, in respect to rural boards, to act from without. There may be difficulty, however, under these circumstances, in employing tahsil establishments in the execution of local works; and this is a point which will have to be carefully considered.

26. All boards, rural, municipal and district, might communicate with each other direct; but the District Officer should be the channel of communication between all local, district and town boards on the one hand, and all Departments of Government on the other.

District Officer to be the channel of communication

27. The powers of District Officers and Tahsildars must be most carefully regulated. This part of the subject presents much difficulty, and will require very

Powers of District Staff.

careful treatment. The detailed suggestions of Commissioners are invited, and the Lieutenant-Governor will merely here sketch in a tentative manner the proposals he would be disposed to make.

28. The powers of local bodies may be considered under the heads of (a) taxation; (b) check by the Local Government or its officers; (c) expenditure on works; (d) expenditure on establishments; (e) miscellaneous. Each of these matters will be considered in order.

29. (a) *Taxation*.—Under this head the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason to suppose that the existing law and rules will not suffice as regards municipal bodies. It is true that considerable modification of the Municipal Act will probably be required, and that contemporary Indian legislation on the subject must be examined with the object of selecting all that is best for embodiment in a new Act for the Province. The same will be done in regard to the Local Rates Act; but so far as municipalities are concerned, this process will not affect taxation. The questions of equalising municipal taxation and of preventing its interference with trade will be dealt with separately; and on these points some amendment of the rules may be requisite. But this matter is distinct from the subject of the present orders.

30. In accordance with paragraph 21 of the Government of India Resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that it will be right to confer on local and district boards powers of taxation analogous to those exercised by Municipal Committees. Such powers should be confined to district boards and first class rural boards. It is proposed to consolidate all the local rates (namely, those under Act V of 1878 and road, school, and dāk cesses) into one impost to be levied at a maximum percentage on the annual value of land, both the maximum and minimum of this percentage being fixed by law. District boards and first class rural boards might be empowered to declare the percentage which the consolidated local rate should bear to the annual value for a year or two years or a term of years as might be thought proper, subject to sanction, in each case, by the Local Government. As the dāk, road, and school cesses would have been fixed for term of settlement, a sum equal to their proceeds should be set apart for expenditure on the objects for which they are levied during that period; and until its expiry the district board would have no authority to revise this arrangement.

31. (b) *Check by the Local Government and its officers*.—In order to facilitate the separation of official and popular agency, Section 17 of the Municipal Act* should, for the present at least, be retained; and the Lieutenant-Governor would also extend it so as to cover the case of all local bodies. Moreover, power should be taken (1) for the absolute supersession of rural or district boards and of Municipal Committees; and (2) without the suspension of the general functions of the local body, for the performance, under the special sanction of the Local Government, of particular duties at the cost of the board, but by officials, when the board, after remonstrance, had failed to discharge them. No board should be absolutely suspended without the sanction of the Government of India. The Lieutenant-Governor would make this proviso in order to foster a sense of self-reliance. It is to be hoped, however, that District Officers will at the outset be patient with such shortcomings of the boards as are naturally to be expected in the infancy of the movement, and may not be due to wilful neglect or misuse of power; and that they will exhaust the powers of advice and check which are vested in them before recommending severer measures which should not be had recourse to unless really demanded in the public interests. Whenever the Lieutenant-Governor is advised to resort to extreme measures, the recommendation should invariably be accompanied with an explanation from the board, which they should be allowed full opportunity of making.

* Section 17. "The Local Government may, by order, suspend or limit all or any of the powers of any Committee, and may also cancel any of their proceedings, rules or bye-laws, and remit or reduce any tax which they have imposed."

32. (c.) *Expenditure on works.*—Rules might be laid down similar to those now in force for first, second and third class municipalities, and extended to first, second and third class boards. The powers of first class local bodies would be raised. The quorum might perhaps be three for third class bodies, and five or more for first and second class bodies. The number should be larger for district boards, and the point might perhaps be best settled by a bye-law to be approved by the Local Government. The requirement of the present rules that one or more of the quorum must be an *ex-officio* member should be omitted.

33. (d.) *Expenditure on establishments.*—The recent Financial Resolution No. 2078, dated 30th June 1882, gives local bodies plenary authority in this matter, subject to legislative restrictions and special reservations made by the Government of India. For first and second class bodies some modification of the rules proposed in Bengal might be suitable, *viz.*,—

- (i) Department Public Works salaries and absentee allowances should not exceed 20 per cent. of the income available for the Department Public Works expenditure during the year.
- (ii) No new appointment on Rs. 200 a month or more should be created without the sanction of the Commissioner. On this head the Accountant General and other authorities must be consulted.

34. The proceedings of third class bodies should be fully reported to the Deputy Commissioner within three days of the meetings. The Deputy Commissioner would carefully supervise them and assist the boards with his advice, pointing out what might be wrong, and suggesting improvements; but he would not overrule or disallow the proceedings except for important reasons and in exceptional cases, to be duly reported to the Commissioner.

35. The existing rule No. 29 for District Committees binding them to observe the general principles of administration to be observed by local bodies. Government has approved in the several Departments of the administration should be retained and applied to all local bodies; and probably all the illustrations to that rule, including illustration (d), which precludes a Committee from creating a new grade of officers or from increasing or diminishing the pay of officials in any existing grade without the sanction of Government, should continue in operation. These general principles should be explained in simple language in the vernacular, and the system of accounts and audit should also be made as simple as possible. On this subject the Accountant General should advise.

36. (e.) *Miscellaneous.*—Loans and, as already said, taxation should be subject to the sanction of Government. In the case of the alienation of moveable property vested in local bodies, the sanction of the Commissioner should be required where the value of the property exceeded a fixed amount. The sanction of the Local Government should be required for the alienation of immoveable property or money invested in the public funds. Without suspending the ordinary powers of the local body in other respects the Deputy Commissioner should be authorised to interpose and regulate matters affecting the public peace. Some portions of the income of each local body should be classed as obligatory expenditure, and proposals are specially invited on this point. Probably no general rule is possible. Subject to the final sanction of the Commissioner or the Local Government, each body should make its own scheme of obligatory expenditure, which, when once sanctioned, should be binding till modified with the sanction of equal authority. It would be necessary to prohibit reductions of establishment in certain cases; and here the present rule No. 28 for District

Committees appears suitable. Under this rule such committees have no power to abolish any existing school, dispensary or other institution without reference to the head of the Department concerned. The principle might be applied in the case of all local bodies—town, rural or other, the reference being made of course through the Deputy Commissioner in each case, and not direct to the Department concerned.

37. Wherever possible each local body should elect its own Chairman.

Chairmen to be elected as a rule. Relations of local officers to local bodies.

Ordinarily the District Officers and Tahsildars, unless in the exceptional cases referred to in paragraph 25, should be the guides of the local bodies, acting always as outside advisers and critics, and would still be responsible for their general efficiency. These officers should be regularly supplied with the recorded proceedings of the boards, which in the case of rural boards of the lower grades at least would usually be in the vernacular; but, as often as possible, the proceedings should be in English as well as in the vernacular; and whether in the vernacular, in English, or in both, they should always be in such detail as to render scrutiny and check, which should be promptly and thoroughly applied, effective guarantees for a satisfactory course of conduct. When a local body exceeded its powers or failed to perform its duties, the Deputy Commissioner of his own motion or on the report by the Tahsildar, as the case might be, should forthwith direct the attention of the board to the matter. If such remonstrances should remain unheeded, the power which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to reserve would fully enable the authorities to deal with the case. The initiative in projects should ordinarily come from the boards; but Deputy Commissioners would more freely and frequently offer formal suggestions to third class bodies than to others. In the case of first and second class bodies, the Deputy Commissioners would usually, in conversation and by unofficial advice, induce members to bring forward useful schemes of their own motion.

38. On examination it may perhaps appear that in some parts as well of

Measures to promote self-government in certain districts or parts of districts not prepared for the full scheme.

the Province generally as of particular districts, little can be done directly upon the lines of the Government of India Resolution. In such cases there are still plans for consideration, which, if adopted, would fall in well with the general principles of the scheme. Thus,

Village unions.

for example, where villages were too small for constitution as municipalities, they might, if the inhabitants were of the same tribe, and would work well together, here and there be combined into unions to which the municipal law might be extended. Again, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the Commissioners

Village *pancháyats*.

would consider and report whether any thing can be done in the way of creating or reviving village councils or *pancháyats*. It may be that such councils have ceased to exist, and have been superseded by the *lambardari* system which, from its hereditary character, is necessarily not of a representative type. Still there might be an advantage in giving some formal and legal recognition to the institution of the village *pancháyats* where such could be formed with any benefit, and could be entrusted with any definite public functions. Such a measure would at least tend to train up men who would be capable of serving on the more important rural or town boards of the district. In districts where none or few members of the District Committees could be delegated from town or rural boards, it would be proper, nevertheless, to examine the question whether all or a certain proportion of the non-official members could not be returned, from one part of the district or another, by election.

Possibly in some divisions of the Province the rural boards may be strong enough to divide among them nearly all the duties, other than questions of mutual interest, which devolve upon the District Committees. In such cases there may be little or nothing left for District Committees to do, and the expediency of substituting a Divisional Committee in their place may be considered.

39. The reports which District Officers should frame in compliance with

Form of reports now required.

this Resolution should take the form of a project for the introduction of the scheme

in each district. No project must be carried out until it has been sanctioned by Government, and this rule must be strictly observed.

Classification of districts as regards local boards.

40. The results would show districts in the following categories:—

- I.—Districts where nothing can be done in the way of forming rural boards. Here the extension of the principle of local self-government would be affected by general rules raising the powers of District Committees and first class Municipal Committees; by general proceedings about to be taken for the purpose of further localising finance; by forming village unions of villages of the same caste, to be constituted as petty municipalities; and possibly also by reviving, in some way, the village council or *panchayat*.
- II.—Districts where it would be possible to form local sub-committees of the district board to work locally. The relations between the sub-committees and the general committee would be set out in the Deputy Commissioner's project in detail. This might usually be determined by the general committee.
- III.—Districts where one or more rural boards could be formed, either for tahsils or for parganas; or tracts occupied by similar tribes or the like. If only one such board could be formed in some particular tahsil or tract, the Deputy Commissioner should not be deterred from proposing to form it by the resulting diversity in district arrangements.
- IV.—Districts throughout which the scheme of rural boards could be introduced in its integrity, *i.e.*, every part of the district outside the municipal towns would be parcelled out so as to fall within the jurisdiction of one rural board or another.

41. So far the reports would deal only with the formation of the boards or other local bodies. The question of election should be treated separately, and the reports should show—

Classification of districts as regards the principle of election.

- I.—Districts where the system of election should be introduced or extended in one or more municipal towns.
- II.—Districts where the system might be applied in the formation of one or more rural boards.
- III.—Districts where some of the members of the District Committee might be elected.
- IV.—Districts where nothing can be done in the matter of election.

42. The reports should describe carefully the existing organisation of the District Committee. A list of members should be annexed showing their caste,

Further particulars to be entered in the reports. tribe or occupation and religion, and specifying the quarter of the district in which each lives. It should be stated how far the present District Committee might be said to be representative of the ethnical elements of the population, *i.e.*, the chief castes and tribes of the different classes connected with agriculture and of the well-marked local divisions of the district. Any tendency of the work of the committee to fall into the hands of men living at or near the head-quarters of the district should be noted in the report.

43. The Lieutenant-Governor invites a full and free expression of the opinions of Commissioners upon all the details which will be necessary to give

Free expression of opinion invited.

effect to the main outlines of the scheme. Commissioners should carefully consult leading natives on all the principal questions involved, and should endeavour to the utmost to get the Government policy carried out both fully and in a way most acceptable to the people. The task imposed by these orders on Deputy Commissioners is one demanding much administrative skill and intimate knowledge of their districts and of the people. The Lieutenant-Governor is confident that both Divisional and District Officers will ably respond

to this request for their cordial help in this important matter, and that they will spare no pains to devise schemes likely to work in practice and to conduce to the real progress of the country.

If Commissioners have any suggestions to make on questions of principle, it is requested that they may be submitted not later than 30th November. Longer time will be needed for the preparation of the detailed district reports. The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad if the latter could reach him by 28th February 1883 at latest. Commissioners need not wait till all the reports from the districts of their divisions are received, but may send them up separately from time to time as they come in, with such remarks and recommendations as may seem necessary. Indeed, there will be a distinct advantage in this course.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Heads of Departments for information, and to all Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners for consideration and report with reference to paragraph 43.

Also, that it be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette*.

No. 1477, dated Simla, 19th September 1882.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department,
To—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1777A., dated the 7th instant, forwarding copy of a Resolution recorded by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of the extension of the system of local self-government in the Punjab.

2. In reply, I am requested to convey the thanks of the Government of India to Sir C. Aitchison for this excellent Resolution, which shows a thorough grasp of the policy of the Government on the question, and a cordial desire to give effect thereto. His Excellency the Governor General in Council will await with interest the result of the reference made by the Lieutenant-Governor to his local officers for the practical development of the scheme so ably sketched out by the Local Government.

No. 3584, dated Bombay Castle, 19th September 1882.

From—J. NUGENT, Esq., Acting Secretary to the Govt. of Bombay, Financial Dept.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

I am directed to forward herewith, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject, a copy of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 3583 of this day's date, regarding the extension of local self-government in this Presidency, and to state that His Excellency the Governor in Council trusts that the views expressed and the instructions given in the Resolution will meet with the approval of the Government of India.

2. I am to invite attention particularly to paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Resolution, and to request that, for the reasons stated therein, you will be good enough to move the Government of India to reconsider the instructions conveyed in paragraphs 16 and 17 of their Resolution No. $\frac{17}{747.59}$ of the 18th May last, to the effect that the courtesy titles of Ráo Bahádúr or Khán Bahádúr should in all official correspondence be applicable to native members of all local boards during their term of office, and that the Local Government should not possess the requisite authority to direct the absolute supersession of such boards in cases in which it is necessary to do so. The reasons which have induced His Excellency the Governor in Council to solicit a reconsideration of these points are so fully stated in the Resolution that it is unnecessary for me to repeat them here.

3. I am also to enclose copies of two printed collections of important papers on the subject of the extension of local self-government in this Presidency, in which will be found, among other papers, the reports of the District Officers referred to in paragraph 1 of the Resolution forwarded herewith.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Financial Department,—No. 3583, dated Bombay Castle, 19th September 1882.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India in its Resolution dated the 18th May last, communicated to the various Local Governments, at considerable length and in full details, its views and orders on the subject of the extension of local self-government, and indicated the principles upon which, in its opinion, measures should be adopted to render the further advance in the direction of such government real and substantial. On the receipt of this Resolution reports were called for by this Government from the Commissioners and Collectors on the various points touched upon by the Government of India. Those reports have now been received and have been considered by His Excellency the Governor in Council with the care and attention due to the deliberate opinions of officers who, from their general ability, their long experience, their acquaintance with the views, modes of thought, and habits of all classes of the population, and their official intercourse with all sections of the community, are peculiarly qualified to give valuable and sound advice on so important and difficult a subject.

2. The population of this Presidency, both urban and rural, has for many years enjoyed a large share of local self-government secured to it by the provisions of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act. The constitution of the Municipal and Local Funds Committees was popular; the non-official element predominated; and the large and influential class of Inamdars elected its own representatives on the Taluka and District Local Fund Committees. The District Municipal Act contained provisions authorising Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and Government possessed the power of elevating town municipalities to the status of city municipalities whenever the inhabitants displayed sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. The improvements which have been effected, and the progress in all that constitutes civilization, are hardly credible to those who can remember the state of this Presidency even twenty years ago. Education has advanced, water-supply and sanitation have been provided for, and even the most remote and rugged districts have been opened up by excellent roads. It may well be feared that the newly constituted and less experienced Boards could ill spare the guiding influence of the Collector which has hitherto enabled the Committees to overcome caste enmities and the conflicting influence of local factions. Political education is a tender plant of very slow growth, and it cannot wisely be forced into a premature development. Before subverting a system which has been found in practice to work so well, this Government would have preferred to proceed more cautiously, to create and educate a public spirit, and to ascertain the fitness of the Municipal and Local Fund Committees to exercise more extended powers. Such powers are often abused even in countries where the people have been accustomed to free institutions, the growth of centuries; and His Excellency the Governor in Council cannot but regard with uncertainty and anxiety the bestowal by one step of unlimited powers on communities so new to their exercise. In its recent orders, however, the Government of India insists on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government, and having placed on record his opinion that measures so extensive are somewhat premature, it will now be the duty of His Excellency the Governor in Council to carry out those measures to the utmost extent which he considers compatible with safety.

3. The main features of the Government of India scheme are an increase of the powers of local boards, urban and rural, a more full emancipation of those boards from the control of local officials, the grant of a wider discretion to the boards in all matters of expenditure, the placing of larger funds at the disposal of those boards, the resuscitation of taluka boards from their present state of suspended animation, and the introduction of a system under which the members of the boards would in the main be elected, and would be the representatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers.

4. The chief points for consideration and orders would accordingly appear to be—

- 1st*, the constitution of the various boards, Municipal and Local Funds ;
- 2nd*, the mode of appointment of the members of such boards ;
- 3rd*, the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by such boards ;
- 4th*, the funds to be placed under the management of such boards and the functions to be discharged by them ;
- 5th*, the nature and extent of the power to be reserved to Government in connection with the administration of the boards.

5. One of the first points to be determined is what are the powers which a Collector of a District is to be allowed to continue to exercise. He now is President of all City and Town Municipalities in his District, and also of the District Local Fund Committee. As President of a City Municipality he presides at meetings of the Commissioners, watches over the financial and executive administration, submits questions of importance for the decision of the Commissioners, has a casting vote, and can suspend, pending the receipt of the orders of Government, the operation of any Resolution carried against a minority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members voting. As President of a Town Municipality he is vested with "the power and responsibility for carrying out the purposes of the Act;" or in other words, he is, subject to appeal to the Commissioner and to Government, invested with plenary powers. As President of the District Local Fund Committee he decides any disputed questions between that Committee and the Taluka Committees ; he presides and has a casting vote at meetings of the former Committee ; he places the Budget and other business before the Committee ; and he possesses the power of veto. The Collector, in his turn, is subject to the control and orders of the Commissioner of the Division, and under the system now in force the latter is in many respects practically the principal authority in Local Fund matters.

6. It is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, essential to the success and the safe working of the new scheme that the Collector should, for the present at least, continue to be the President of the Municipalities and the District Local Fund Committee of his Collectorate. It may not be necessary that the Collector should retain all the powers which he now possesses, and exercise the control in minor matters and questions of detail which he now holds ; and it is desirable that his interference in the management of the affairs entrusted to local and municipal boards should be minimised as far as possible ; but it is requisite that he should still enjoy a voice in the administration of those affairs, and that the power of directing the deliberations of the urban and rural committees of his district should, for at all events some years to come, be vested in him. After experience has been gained, and when in the course of a few years the more intelligent portion of the population has attained to a degree of political education which it as yet has not reached, it may be found practicable in the more advanced towns and collectorates to appoint non-officials to be Presidents of Municipal and Local Fund Boards ; and even now instances may be found of private persons fitted to undertake such functions, of whose services His Excellency the Governor in Council would be glad to avail himself, but such a step as a general measure would at present, in the opinion of His Excellency, be both premature and calculated to ensure the failure of the experiment now to be introduced. To entrust at once with full administrative functions persons who, however estimable and public-spirited they may be, have never before exercised such powers or had any previous training, and to deprive them at the same time of the counsel and guidance of the officers who have hitherto devised and carried out all reforms and superintended the operations of the various local committees, would be a hazardous step and a measure which Government is not prepared to adopt. It is the desire of His Excellency the Governor in Council that Municipal and Local Fund Committees should be self-governing to the fullest possible extent compatible with efficient, impartial, and judicious administration. It appears to him, however, to be absolutely necessary that for the present at least the Presidents of the various boards should be the district officials, and that a general power of supervision should continue to be vested in those officers. The power may be used sparingly and discreetly, but it should exist, and this Government cannot therefore consent to a step

which it is convinced must frustrate the object in view and ensure the utter failure of the experiment.

7. In accordance with the views above expressed, the Collector will, in the case of City Municipalities, continue for the present to be President, and to direct the deliberations of the Committees, save in the few possible exceptional cases where private persons qualified to perform the duties of a President may be available. He will, as now, watch over the financial and executive administration, but he will no longer possess the power of suspending the operation of a Resolution passed by the majority of the Commissioners and will abstain from all interference with the action of the Commissioners. It will merely be his duty to report to Government through the Commissioner of the Division the adoption by the Municipal Board of any course which he deems prejudicial to the public health, safety or interests generally, and Government will in future, as now, have authority to disallow any order passed by the Municipal Commissioners. Under ordinary circumstances the Collector when presiding at a meeting, whether of a Municipal or a Local Fund Committee, will not vote. His vote will be purely a casting vote, and only given when on a division the number of members voting on each side is equal.

8. In the case of Town Municipalities the powers of a Collector will in future be limited to those which he now enjoys in respect of City Municipalities. The powers of the Assistant or Deputy Collector as Vice-President will be similarly curtailed, and neither he nor the President will in future have the power of overruling the opinion of a majority of the Commissioners. It will suffice if the President possesses authority to refer to Government for orders any Resolution of the Commissioners from which he dissents, and of which the operation would, in his opinion be prejudicial to the public health, safety or other interests. The Committees of both City and Town Municipalities will be required to forward at once to the Collector for his information copies of all Resolutions passed at meetings of the Committees.

9. To consider now the question of the constitution of the various boards, and to take municipal boards first, it may be observed that under the present law a City Municipality Committee consists of from 4 to 10 (generally 9) *ex-officio* members including the Collector, and twice as many non-official as there are *ex-officio* members. It is, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor in Council, expedient to diminish the number of official members, and the City Inspector or Chief Constable, the Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent of Police, the Deputy Educational Inspector, and the Executive Engineer may be removed from the list of official members. The *ex-officio* members would then be—

- (1) The Collector—President.
- (2) The Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Táluka.
- (3) The Civil Surgeon { when resident in or near the place and
- (4) The Huzúr Deputy Collector, { not otherwise.
- (5) The Mámlatdár of the Táluka.

Whilst, however, it seems unnecessary to retain the Executive Engineer and the Deputy Educational Inspector as *ex-officio* members, it appears desirable that they should be authorised, but not necessarily required, to attend the meetings and act as professional advisers of the Committee, and to take a part in the discussion of questions within their respective provinces, although not entitled to a vote. The number of non-official members may be fixed at not more than 19 and not less than 13, the number varying according to the population of the Municipality. Of the total number of members, which consequently would range from 18 to 24, one-half should be elected. The remainder would consist of the *ex-officio* members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised by him. The Chairman should, whenever possible, be a non-official member, but the choice of a Chairman may well be left to the body of the Commissioners, subject to the approval of Government.

10. A Town Municipality Committee now is composed of—

- (1) The Collector—President,
- (2) The Assistant or Deputy Collector,
- (3) The Mámlatdár,
- (4) The Chief Constable,

and of non-official persons, not exceeding 12 in number, appointed by Government (*i.e.*, by the Commissioner under the powers delegated to him).

Of the total number of 16 members not more than one-half may be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government.

It appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council unnecessary that the Chief Constable should be an *ex-officio* member. The number of *ex-officio* members may consequently be reduced to three, and the total number of members of the committee of a Town Municipality may be fixed at not more than 18 and not less than 12, of whom one-half should be elected, the other half being composed of the *ex-officio* members and of persons resident in or near the place nominated by Government or any officer duly authorised on its behalf.

11. It has been urged, not only by some of the officers consulted by Government, but also by some of the exponents of Native opinion, that the system of elective representation should not be introduced in the majority of the Town Municipalities, and it has been contended that the populations of the minor towns are as yet unfitted for the exercise of the franchise. In this view, however, His Excellency the Governor in Council is unable to concur. It is the expressed desire of the Government of India that the elective system should be introduced generally as far as may be found practicable, and in order to comply with this wish it is expedient that, as a general rule, save in exceptional cases where special reasons exist against the adoption of such a course, the system of election of representatives should be carried out in Town, as well as in City, Municipalities. There would seem *prima facie* little ground for supposing that if the experiment proves successful in one class of Municipalities it will result in failure in the other class. Whether it will succeed at all is a matter of opinion. His Excellency in Council trusts and believes that eventually, if not immediately, it will, but in any case the attempt has to be made; and considering that the bulk of the populations of Indian towns in this Presidency differs rather in numbers than in degrees of culture and intelligence, it is difficult to perceive why the same system should not produce similar results in various towns. It is customary to speak of Poona as the most advanced Mofussil Municipality and the city in which the principle of election can with the best chances of success be introduced; but after all the Poona merchant, shop-keeper or artisan is in all respects very much the same as his *confrère* in a taluka town, and the general educational status of the mass of the citizens is probably not materially higher in Poona than it is in Kaira or Vengurla, Bársi or Bhusawal, Bhiwandi, Hubli or Karád.

12. A Taluka Local Fund Committee now consists of—

- (1) The Assistant or Deputy Collector—President.
- (2) The Mámldár.
- (3) A Public Works Department officer, *or* in educational matters, the Deputy Educational Inspector.
- (4) An Inámdár elected by the other Inámdárs.
- (5, 6, 7) Three landholders (or if there is no Inámdár member, four landholders) nominated by the Collector.

Here, too, a reduction may with advantage be effected in the number of *ex-officio* members, and henceforth the Assistant or Deputy Collector and the Mámldár should be the only members of this class. The Public Works Department and Educational officers should be entitled to be present at the meetings of the Committee and to advise the members but should not be members or have any vote. The Committee should have the power to require the attendance also of the Head Master of the Anglo-Vernacular School of the Taluka should it consider it desirable to obtain his advice on any educational question coming before it for decision. In future, as now, the holders of inám villages in the taluka may be represented by a member, elected from amongst themselves. If there is a Municipality containing a population of over 5,000 souls situated in the taluka, it should return a member to the Committee, such member being elected by the body of the Municipal Commissioners. It seems unnecessary to confer such a privilege on smaller Municipalities, whose wealth, population and stake in the material interests of the taluka would bear but a very slight proportion to those of the aggregate mass of villages in the taluka. In addition there should be a certain number of members, being holders or proprietors of land in the taluka, of whom some would be elected and some nominated by the Collector.

This number would vary according as there was or was not in the *táluka* a Municipality returning a member to the *Táluka* Committee. Where such a Municipality existed, the number of members so elected and nominated would be 8, of whom 4 would be elected and 4 nominated. Where no such Municipality was found, the number would be 9, of whom 5 would be elected and 4 nominated. In either case, then, each *Táluka* Committee would consist of 12 members, of whom 2 would be Government officials and members by virtue of their office, 4 would be nominated by the Collector, and 6 would be elected. The power of nominating members to both Municipal and Local Fund Boards thus given to Government will prevent the undue exclusion of representatives of any particular class, creed, caste or interest, and will meet the objection to a scheme of election raised by some of the Collectors; whilst the limited number of *ex-officio* members and the great preponderance in number of the non-official members will preclude the possibility of allegations that the interests, wishes and aspirations of the non-official element in the Committees are overridden by official votes and defeated by official influence.

13. A District Local Funds Committee is now constituted as follows:—

- (1) The Collector—President.
- (2) The Assistant and Deputy Collectors (generally 3) in charge of *tálukas*.
- (3) The Executive Engineer, or in educational matters, the Educational Inspector.
- (4) The Huzúr Deputy Collector.
- (5) An *Inámdar* elected by the other *Inámdárs* of the district.
- (6) Six landholders or proprietors appointed by the Commissioner, or in all 13 members, of whom 6 are *ex-officio*.

Following the policy adopted in other cases of diminishing the number of *ex-officio* members, His Excellency the Governor in Council would remove from the list of *ex-officio* members the Huzúr Deputy Collector (who has no territorial charge) and the Educational Inspector and Executive Engineer. As in the case of the *Táluka*, so in the case of the District Local Fund Committee, the two latter officers should cease to be members, and should become merely professional advisers of the Board. The number of *ex-officio* members would accordingly be reduced to four, taking the average number per district of officers in charge of *tálukas*. The *Inámdar* member should continue as now. Each *táluka* should be represented on the District Committee by a member of its Local Fund Committee, to be elected by the members of the *Táluka* Committee (the *Mámlatdár* not being eligible for election). In districts in which a City Municipality has been created, such Municipality will be allowed to return to the District Local Fund Committee a member, who will be elected by the Commissioners from amongst their own body. In addition to the *ex-officio* and elected members, each District Local Fund Committee will also contain a certain number of members to be nominated by the Collector subject to the approval and confirmation of the Commissioner. The number of members so to be nominated will be so regulated that the number of *ex-officio* and nominated members combined shall exactly equal the number of elected members.

14. His Excellency the Governor in Council does not consider that the claim put forward in the memorials of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, that the educated and professional classes should be allowed direct and separate representation on the various boards, can be entertained. There would appear to be no more valid cause why graduates and pleaders and the other members of these classes should be permitted to return their own special representatives than there is for adopting a like course in the case of money-lenders, shopkeepers, or persons of any other class or occupation. A *vakil* has no more, and often not as much, interest in the administration of a Municipality than has a seller of ghee or a dealer in cloth; and a graduate has no greater claim to a share in the management of the roads, schools, wells and rest-houses in his native *táluka* than has the farmer of 20 acres of land or the cultivator who grows grain and breeds horses and bullocks. The educated classes and the professional men will, if qualified to vote, enjoy their share of the power of electing representatives; but there appears no sufficient reason why they should be granted an exceptional and special representation for which no precedent

exists in India or in England. It seems improbable that the alterations now to be effected in the mode of appointment of members to the various boards will lead to much change in the present *personnel* of those boards. The Native gentlemen now nominated by the Commissioners are, as a rule, selected as being the most intelligent men and the fittest representatives of the Native community in their respective towns and districts. Under the new system they will stand the best chance of being returned as members of the urban and rural boards by the different constituencies who, it may be trusted, will choose men of known merit and local influence to give expression to their views and wishes. It may therefore safely be assumed that the classes for whom the Sarvajanik Sabha solicits direct and special representation will furnish many, if not the majority, of the elected members, and will have no cause for complaint that they are swamped by the mass of voters of lesser intelligence and lower social position, and have no means left of giving utterance to their views and assuming their share of local self-government. Although the educated and professional classes may be numerically in a minority, their superior education, social status, and personal influence must in the long run effectually secure them from being in any way effaced.

15. The next point is the question what should constitute a qualification for the franchise. In the case of Municipal Boards His Excellency the Governor in Council can perceive no advantage in requiring varying qualifications for electors and for candidates. He is of opinion that any person qualified to vote should also be qualified to be voted for. He also considers that the same standard of qualification should be prescribed for City and Town Municipalities alike. It is desirable that the constituencies should not be so large as to be unwieldy, and that the franchise should be extended only to those persons who are by position and education qualified to exercise it judiciously, and to persons whose contributions towards the municipal revenues are sufficiently large to justify their having a voice in the administration of those funds. On the other hand, it is expedient that the qualifications for a vote should not be too restricted or too high, as in such a case the number of persons entitled to a vote would be inconveniently limited, and the mass of the inhabitants would possess no more direct concern in the management of the municipal affairs than they at present enjoy. Bearing these considerations in mind, His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that the following persons should be entitled to a vote at the election of Municipal Commissioners for the Municipality, whether Town or City, of the town in which they are residents :—

- (1) All graduates of any University, Indian or European.
- (2) All Pleaders holding sanads granted by the High Court.
- (3) All Licentiates of Medicine, Surgery, and Civil Engineering.
- (4) All Jurors, Assessors and Conciliators.
- (5) All Government pensioners in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 20 monthly.
- (6) All persons in Government service in receipt of a monthly salary of not less than Rs. 30.
- (7) All persons paying Imperial license tax of Rs. 20 per annum and upwards.
- (8) All person paying Rs. 5 per annum direct municipal taxes (in Sind the pecuniary qualification should be a payment of Rs. 3 house tax, or Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes).

The possession of any one of the qualifications entitling to a vote will entitle its possessor to stand as a candidate. Females should not be disqualified to vote merely on account of their sex if qualified to vote as coming within classes 5, 6, 7, or 8, but will not be qualified to sit as Municipal Commissioners. No person should be entitled to vote or be eligible for election who—

- (1) is under 21 years of age,
- (2) has been dismissed for misconduct from Government employ,
- (3) has been sentenced to imprisonment by any Criminal Court, such sentence having been upheld on appeal ;

and no person shall be qualified to be elected or appointed to be a Municipal Commissioner who—

- (1) is an uncertificated bankrupt or insolvent ;

- (2) is a Municipal Executive officer or a clerk or servant of the Municipality,
- (3) has directly or indirectly any share or interest in any contract or employment with, by, or on behalf of the Municipality ;

Also any Municipal Commissioner who during the term for which he has been elected or appointed—

- (1) becomes disqualified for any of the above reasons,
 - (2) is absent for more than 4 consecutive months from the municipal limits,
 - (3) is sentenced to imprisonment,
- shall cease to be a Municipal Commissioner.

16. In municipal towns the voting should, as a general rule, be by wards, though in special cases, and when exceptional circumstances render the adoption of such a course advisable, the different sections of the community, as, for instance, the Christians, the Mussalmans, the Parsis, and the Hindus, may be permitted to return their own representatives. In those places where the voting is by wards, the town should be divided into a number of wards corresponding with the number of elected representatives, and the wards should be so mapped out that each will contain as far as possible the same number of voters. Each ward should then elect its own representative, who may be a resident in that or any other ward. Where this scheme would be difficult of execution, owing to arrangement of existing wards or recognized sub-divisions of the town, the number of representatives of each ward should, as far as may be practicable, be regulated in accordance with the number of persons qualified to vote residing in that ward. No person should have more than one vote, *e.g.*, a person should not be entitled to two votes because he is a graduate and also pays Rs. 5 direct municipal taxes, or because he is an assessor and also pays Rs. 20 Imperial license tax. The Collector should prepare annually lists of the persons qualified to vote and copies of such lists should be fixed up and be open to inspection in the Mámlatdár's kacheri, the Municipal Office, and any other large public building in the town. Due notice should be publicly given at least 15 days prior to the date fixed for the elections of the day on which the elections will be held. The votes should be given personally by the voters at the Municipal Office, or at such other places as may be appointed, in the presence of the Municipal Secretary or other municipal officers nominated for the purpose. The names of the successful candidates, and the number of votes recorded for each candidate should then be reported to the Collector, who will cause the names of the candidates, elected to be notified in the *Government Gazette*. The names of the persons nominated by the Governor in Council or any officer duly authorised on his behalf would at the same time be notified.

17. Next for decision comes the question as to whom should be entrusted the power of electing members of the Táluka Local Fund Committees. On full consideration of the various opinions and representations received, it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the following persons should be entitled to a vote :—

- (1) All persons holding or occupying land paying an annual Government assessment of not less than Rs. 48,
- (2) All officiating Revenue or Police Patels.

Here, again, it has been urged by the Poona Sárvajanik Sabha that jurors, assessors, pleaders and graduates should be granted a voice in selection of the members, but Government cannot admit that such persons have any valid claim, merely on the ground that they possess a general or special education, to control the expenditure of funds to which possibly they contribute nothing. A vakil *per se* has certainly no greater, probably not so much, direct interest in the construction and maintenance of roads and tanks in his táluka than has the fairly well-to-do cultivator who uses the roads for the conveyance to markets of his produce, and needs the tanks for the supply of water to his cattle. Nor should the education of his children and those of his neighbours be a matter of greater concern to him than it is to the average ryot, who is, moreover, more nearly affected by the establishment of the primary schools, which are supported from Local Funds, than is the pleader or graduate who resides at the táluka town and sends his sons to the more pretentious and advanced Anglo-Vernacular School.

Pleaders, graduates, &c., who hold Government land or pay the requisite sum on account of the assessment will, in their capacity as holders or occupants, be entitled to a vote, but that they should be allowed a vote simply because they have received a special or University education, and have passed examinations in law, medicine, mathematics or languages, appears to the Governor in Council undesirable and unnecessary. The Commissioner, C. D., has recommended that a payment of Rs. 10 on account of Local Fund cess should be the qualification for the vote. The proposed limit seems, however, to be far too high. It implies the payment of a sum of Rs. 160 yearly as Government land assessment, and this involves the restriction of the franchise to a comparatively small number of men in most districts, and an exceedingly small number in some. If the franchise is to be given at all it should be granted generously, and unfettered by conditions which render it beyond the reach of the vast mass of respectable rate-payers. It may be said that the great bulk of the *contribuens plebs*, the majority of the smaller landholders, will not care for a vote, and would not exercise intelligently any power conferred upon them. This may be the case, but in any event it is necessary to give the experiment the fairest and fullest trial, and to furnish no opportunity or occasion for allegations that in determining the pecuniary qualification for the franchise it has been fixed at so high a figure as to render the concession valueless, and to restrict the enjoyment of the privilege to an unduly limited number of individuals.

18. The qualification for candidature for membership of a Táluka Local Fund Board should be the possession of unencumbered real property in the táluka of the value of not less than Rs. 1,000, or of other property of not lower value than Rs. 15,000. A like qualification should be required in the case of members appointed by the Collector. The disqualifications alike for voters and members should be the same, *mutatis mutandis*, as in the case of municipal voters and Commissioners.

19. For election purposes each taluka should be divided into groups of villages corresponding in number with the number of members to be elected to the Local Fund Committee of the particular táluka, and each group should return its own member to the Taluka Committee. The distribution of villages should be so arranged that the amount of land assessment and Local Fund cess paid by each of the various groups should be approximately the same. The grouping of villages should be carried out by the Collector. Only persons resident in the táluka should be eligible for election as members, but it is not essential that the member for a group of villages should be an inhabitant of any of the villages composing the group. A list of the persons in the táluka qualified to vote and to serve as members should be prepared annually by the Collector, and copies of the list should be posted in the Mámlatdár's kacheri and be open to public inspection. A list of all the cess-payers qualified to serve as members and of the persons entitled to vote in the town or village should be sent to each town or village and posted up in the chavdi or other public building. A central place should be selected in each group of villages at which the votes of the voters resident in that group should be taken, and one month before the date fixed for the election the Mámlatdár should send to each voter a notice informing him of the day on which the election will be held and the place at which votes will be received. The votes of the voters then appearing in person should be recorded by the Mámlatdár or other officer appointed for the purpose by the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the taluka, and as soon as the results of the election have been ascertained, the latter will report to the Collector the names of the successful candidates. The names of the persons elected and of those nominated by the Collector should then be notified in the *Government Gazette*.

20. The procedure in the case of the election of members of the District Local Fund Committee will be simple. Each Táluka Committee will send a representative selected by his brother members. The election will take place at a special meeting of the Committee held for the purpose, and the result will be communicated to the Collector by the President—the Assistant or Deputy Collector in charge of the Taluka. In case of an equality of votes the choice can be determined by lot.

21. All Boards, Local Fund and Municipal, should consist of two committees—a general and a managing. The number of members on the managing committee should in no case exceed one-third of the total number of members of the Board. The chairmen of both committees should be elected, the appointment being subject to the confirmation of Government, and should as a rule, and when possible, be non-official members. The preparation of rules for the guidance of committees, the distribution of their duties, regulation of their meetings, &c., may be entrusted to the Commissioners, who should submit for approval the rules they would propose for adoption. The head-quarters of Local Fund Boards should be the huzur stations or taluka towns. As regards remuneration it appears unnecessary to grant any fees or salaries to the members or chairmen of Municipal Boards who at present receive no money payment. In the case of members and chairmen of Local Fund Boards any actual travelling expenses incurred by them should be allowed, and they may further be granted an honorarium of Rs. 3 each for each meeting at which they attend, care being taken to limit the number of meetings for attendance at which they should be entitled to fees. The labourer is worthy of his hire, and it cannot be expected that men of the means and status of the ordinary Local Fund Committee member will be willing to attend frequent meetings and to devote their time and attention to the work unless they receive some direct and tangible recompense.

22. The Government of India have in paragraph 16 of their Resolution dated May 18th last, directed that “the courtesy titles of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur shall in all official correspondence be applicable to Native members of all local boards during their term of office.” There is an almost unanimous consensus of opinion on the part of the officers consulted by this Government against this measure, and the Government of India should be requested to reconsider this point, and in place of directing that titles which have hitherto been highly valued, rarely bestowed, and only earned after years of assiduous and successful labour in the service of Government, should be scattered broadcast over the land, to order that such temporary marks of distinction should only be conferred on the chairmen of general and managing committees of Local and Municipal Boards. It should further be pointed out that as all Mamlatdars and all Subordinate Judges, save those of the highest class, now only possess the honorary title of Rao Saheb or Khan Saheb, it seems undesirable and invidious to grant the higher title of Rao Bahadur or Khan Bahadur to even the chairmen of Town Municipalities or Taluka Boards, who would, as a rule, be men of lower social status, inferior education, less ability, and smaller means, than the average Mamlatdar or Subordinate Judge. As regards the members, other than the chairmen, of the various Boards, it would seem sufficient to confer on them the honorary title of A’zam formerly allowed to Mamlatdars.

23. To give effect to the views expressed in the foregoing paragraphs it will be necessary to amend the existing laws relating to District Municipalities and Local Funds. There are, however, many portions of the Presidency, as for instance Thar and Parkar, the Upper Sind Frontier District, and parts of the Khandesh, Nasik, Thana, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara and Panch Mahals Districts, which probably are not yet fitted for a system involving election of representatives and a far greater independent local non-official power and action than any they have yet enjoyed. It will be expedient, therefore, in any legislative measure which may be introduced to reserve to Government the power of deferring the introduction of these advanced forms of local self-government in any district or local area in which, owing to local circumstances, the backward condition of the people, or the sparseness of the population, the carrying out of the new system would meet with insuperable difficulties. A failure in any particular case would tend to throw discredit on the entire scheme, and this it is most desirable to avoid. The Commissioners should report at their early convenience what portions of their respective Divisions they consider to be as yet unsuited for the introduction in its entirety of the new system, in so far as it relates to the election of members of Local Fund Committees. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that it is desirable that Government should possess the power to suspend the operation of the new system and to direct a reversion to the old order of things in cases where experience has

proved that the novel arrangements are in practice unworkable, and have, as a matter of fact, broken down and brought the local administration to a deadlock. It appears however questionable, to judge from paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India dated the 18th May last, whether that Government would sanction such a course. In that paragraph it is ruled that the "power of absolute supersession" of any Board "would require in every case the consent of the Supreme Government." On this point also the Government of India may be invited to reconsider its order. It should be observed, that in the opinion of the Governor in Council, a Government exercising in other respects the wide and varied powers possessed by the Administration of a Presidency may well be entrusted with the authority to suspend a Taluka or Municipal Committee, and to appoint other men to do the work which the Committee has neglected or refused to do. To prohibit a Local Government from adopting such a measure when deemed by it to be requisite without the previous sanction of the Supreme Government is virtually to declare that the Local Government is unfit to discharge a function which properly pertains to it, unless indeed the power of local self-government is to be granted alone to Local Fund and Municipal Boards and is to be refused to the Government to which those Boards are subordinate.

24. The period for which members of Municipal and Local Fund Boards, whether elected or appointed, should serve, may be fixed at three years, but they should be eligible for re-election or re-appointment on the expiration of the term of three years. In the case of the resignation, disqualification, or death of a member before the expiration of the period for which he was appointed, a successor should be nominated or elected, according as the member resigning, dying, or become disqualified was nominated or elected, and should serve as a member for the residue of the term of the member whom he succeeds. Chairmen of committees, general or managing, should be elected for one year only, but should be eligible for re-election.

25. As regards the question of the powers to be conferred upon and exercised by Boards, it appears to the Governor in Council that no very extensive change is required in the case of Municipal Committees. Those Committees should enjoy the powers they now possess, freed however, as already proposed in paragraphs 7 and 8, from the local official restraint which now checks their action. Subject to the limited control specified in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 18th May last, each Municipal Board should have the entire and unfettered administration of the affairs of the Municipality and the disposal of its funds in accordance with the provisions of the Act. To meet the popular wishes to satisfy the requirements of the Government of India, and to render local self-government a reality and not merely a name, it is essential that the Boards should have full powers and be liable only to the general control and supervision of Government. In minor matters and questions of details there should be no interference from above. In like manner, in the case of Local Fund Boards the allotment and expenditure of the moneys placed at the disposal of each Board should, subject to the provisions of a new law as to the purposes on which local funds must and may be expended, and to a general power of supervision to be reserved to Government, be left entirely in the hands of the Boards.

26. It is now necessary to consider not only the question of the continuance in future of the seven years' budget system for Local Funds works, but also whether the budgets recently framed under that system, and now regulating Local Fund operations, should not be cancelled. If those budgets are to be allowed to stand, the new representative Boards to be brought into existence within a few months will, for years to come, find their hands tied, their post a sinecure, and their power of deciding upon expenditure a fiction. The works to be carried on have been mapped out for years in advance: to execute those works the Local Fund revenues for years are pledged; and if the Budgets are to hold good, the new Boards will for the most part have nothing to do but to look on and see the money spent on projects which were decided upon before they were created. On careful consideration of the question and of the various opinions expressed, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to decide that it must be left to the discretion of the new Boards to accept or to modify, as

they may deem fit, the seven years' budget schemes which they may find in operation when they assume office. When deciding on the subject they will have to be guided by their knowledge of the most pressing wants of the district, by engineering considerations, and by the amounts already expended on the various works. If a road or bridge, for instance, is half completed, it would be folly to stop operations on it, and thus virtually throw away the money already expended on the undertaking. Ordinary prudence will dictate the finishing of the work and the postponement of other works not yet commenced until it is completed. In granting, therefore, to the new Boards power to review and revise the seven years' budgets already sanctioned, it must be understood that this power is conferred subject to the condition that waste of money is not caused by stoppage of works in progress. Hereafter the budgets to be framed by the new Boards should be co-extensive with the tenure of office of the Boards, and should therefore embrace only a three years' scheme.

27. As concerns funds, the Municipal and Local Boards will in the first place have at their disposal the various funds they now have. The Municipal Boards will have the municipal revenues derived from municipal taxation and any other miscellaneous receipts which are now made over to them. In Municipalities where Dispensaries are established the Government grants for such Dispensaries should be handed over to the Municipal Boards in whom the management of the Dispensaries should vest, who should have entire control over the subordinate Dispensary establishment, and without whose assent the medical officer in charge should not be removed or transferred except on promotion. It has been proposed by Messrs. Crawford and Jervoise that Local Committees should be allowed complete discretion to indent for medicines and instruments, and that their indents should be accepted without alteration. The Governor in Council, however, does not consider that this suggestion can be adopted. Such Committees can, as a rule, know absolutely nothing concerning what medicines are needed, and how large a quantity of each drug is required. They can only be guided by the assertions of the medical officer—often merely a junior man in a low grade—and experience has shown that the Dispensary officials frequently ask for medicines concerning the use of which they know nothing, and demand supplies greatly in excess of the real requirements. Moreover, as the medicines are supplied by Government, it is but proper that in determining what and what quantities should be given Government through its responsible and experienced officers at the head of the Department should have some voice. It is true that in grants-in-aid Dispensaries the cost of the medicines supplied is paid for from the Dispensary Funds, but even in these cases a portion of the cost of the drugs, &c., provided is in reality paid by Government. In the case of Dispensaries located in towns in which no Municipality has been created the management of the Dispensaries and the expenditure of the Government grants should rest with the Taluka Local Fund Committees, which should possess in respect of such Dispensaries the same powers as those enjoyed in regard to Municipal Dispensaries by Municipal Committees.

28. It has been decided that the management of Civil Hospitals should remain with Government.

29. On the subject of vaccination there is little material divergence of opinion. The Sanitary Commissioner is strongly opposed to the grant to Local Boards of any control over the expenditure from Local Funds on this very important object, fearing that the grant of a discretionary power of expenditure and of authority in the administration of the Department might lead to results prejudicial to the success, and even the existence, of the Department in some districts. Government in their Resolution No. 1093 of March 25th last expressed an opinion that "as regards vaccination and sanitation the expediency of any change in the existing system appears questionable," and no sufficient cause has since been shown to lead the Governor in Council to change his views on this point, and to direct that the control over vaccination and sanitation should be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards. The Commissioner, Southern Division, suggests that Dispensary Committees should "control vaccination in all the villages around the Dispensary," but on the whole it seems expedient that the present arrangements should not be disturbed. It may, however, be

decided that no increased expenditure on account of vaccination should be thrown on any Board without the assent of that Board, and at the same time it appears necessary to rule distinctly that the vaccination and sanitation establishments are to be maintained as heretofore, and that no decrease in the expenditure now incurred on them can be permitted, as otherwise an obstructive or ignorant Board might suddenly refuse to make any provision for vaccination. In considering this branch of the subject it is essential to bear in mind the strength and deep-rooted tenacity of Native social and religious prejudices, and also, as regards sanitation and the cleanliness of towns and villages, that the views of the uninformed masses of the Native community differ widely from those entertained by educated Europeans. It is not improbable that if native communities and their representatives were allowed absolutely unrestricted discretion, vaccination and sanitation would in some districts, ere many years, become completely things of the past and be utterly disregarded.

30. Government have directed that a moiety of the charges for the maintenance of Government stallions in a district should be defrayed from local funds with effect from April 1st last. This order may continue in force for the present. It seems unlikely that in any district in which Government stallions are now stationed the District Local Fund Committee would refuse to make any provision for this charge on account of a popular and useful object. There may in some cases be some demur about the amount of the charge, and then each case would have to be considered on its merits and in view of the particular circumstances. In Ahmednagar, for instance, the District Local Fund Committee have recently expressed an opinion that the number of stallions posted in the Collectorate is in excess of the requirements of the district. In such a case Government could either reduce the number, or if no reduction was held by it to be desirable, would have to keep some of the horses entirely at its own cost. The management of the stallions must be left as a whole to the Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations, but he should act as far as possible in consultation with the District Committees. It seems inadvisable to place the control of the stallions which are the property of Government in any way under Taluka Committees, whose members, as a rule, possess no knowledge concerning the breeding and management of valuable horses.

31. The income of the Local Fund Committee of a district is at present derived from the following sources:—

- (1) the one-anna cess, of which $\frac{2}{3}$ are devoted to roads, communications, dharmshalas, water-supply and other useful public objects and $\frac{1}{3}$ is expended on education;
- (2) the Ferry Fund, including the proceeds of ferries, whether farmed or managed departmentally, and of fines inflicted under the Ferries Act;
- (3) the Toll Fund;
- (4) the Cattle Pound Fund;
- (5) the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund;
- (6) license fees for the sale of poisons;
- (7) contributions towards works of public utility given by ryots;
- (8) grants given for specific purposes from Provincial Revenues.

It is *in limine* desirable to decide what part or share of the Local Fund revenue should be at the exclusive disposal of the District Committee, and what portion should be made over for control and expenditure to the Taluka Committees. The latter at present, it may be said, have hardly any power to spend money, for they have virtually no money to spend. The District Committee is the chief spending body: the great bulk of the Local Fund income is expended by it; but it too in many respects possesses but a merely nominal authority and discretion. Its members may have and may express an opinion as to the way in which the funds available can be laid out most advantageously for the benefit of the district, but in practice the decision, more especially of late years, has rested with the Commissioner of the Division and Government, and it may be taken for granted that in many instances the orders passed and the works undertaken are not those which the Native members would have sanctioned had the power of determining the question been vested in them. The seven

years' budget system means the triumph of the big works and the long roads policy: it signifies a few large and important works, and a still fewer very small works. The system has undoubtedly possessed certain advantages. It has resulted in the construction of works which, though costly, are of great value and importance. It has prevented the expenditure of money on little works of questionable utility, and has checked the frittering away of funds on trivial objects and under inefficient supervision. But it also has had its drawbacks, and these have been of a serious nature. When nearly all the money is required for trunk roads and costly projects, little remains for the humbler, but to the villagers most useful and valuable, works, such as wells, local roads, rest-houses, and the like. The principle that taking the taluka as the unit local contributions to the fund should be locally expended has been of late years, if not altogether lost sight of, at least departed from to a great extent. Hence have arisen dissatisfaction on the part of many officers, much discontent on the part of committees and cess-payers, and the idea, for which there has only been too much ground, that the Taluka Committees were powerless, and therefore useless. A return—partial at least if not entire—to the original scheme seems to the Governor in Council to be now desirable and necessary. The amount of money annually at the disposal of Taluka Committees should be materially increased, and the sums expended on minor works in each taluka should more nearly approximate to the amount of the proceeds of the cess and miscellaneous receipts in the taluka.

32. His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion, therefore, that each Taluka Committee should have the disposal of the expenditure of one-half of the Public Works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the taluka, and of the entire receipts from the Cattle Pound Fund and the Sand and Quarry Fee Fund, together with the receipts on account of fees for licenses for the sale of poisons, and any contributions which may be given by ryots in the taluka for public works in the taluka. It seems, however, desirable that in deciding on the expenditure of the funds at its disposal a Taluka Committee should, where possible, act on the grant-in-aid principle, giving in the case of local works of interest to one village only a grant equal to the amount locally subscribed. It also appears expedient to direct that the unexpended balances at the close of the year should lapse to the District Committee.

33. The funds available for public works which will be administered by the District Committee will accordingly be one-half of the public works share of the one-anna cess proceeds of the entire district, the Toll Fund and the Ferry Fund, any lapsed unexpended balances of Taluka Committee Funds, and any grant which might be given by Government from Provincial Revenues. It seems desirable that all the main Local Fund roads should be constructed by, and maintained at the cost of, the District Committee funds, and that the management of those roads and of the tolls levied on them should rest with the District Committee. This arrangement would obviate the possibility of any inter-taluka disputes concerning the location of toll bars and ferries and regarding the division of the receipts from roads and ferry tolls. The principle should be that all large works and important projects should be carried out by the District Committee, whilst all minor and purely local works would be executed by the Taluka Committees. The division as now directed of the receipts which go to form the Local Fund revenue appears just and reasonable. The chief source of income is the $\frac{2}{3}$ share of the one-anna cess proceeds. Of this one moiety would be allotted to the District Committee and the balance to the Taluka Committees. In consideration of its bearing all charges connected with the main Local Fund roads, the District Committee would receive all revenue derived from tolls and ferries, whilst to the Taluka Committees would be credited the receipts obtained from the minor sources of revenue.

34. As regards the Local Funds public works establishment, the Governor in Council is of opinion that the permanent establishment should be under the sole control of the District Local Fund Committee, and should be paid by that Committee. Each District Committee should maintain its own staff of overseers and other subordinate officers. It will not require a separate Local Funds Engineer. The District Executive Engineer can perform also the duties of Local Fund Engineer. The question has been considered whether any, and, if so,

what, proportion of the salary of the District Engineer should be paid by the District Committee, or whether a certain fixed sum should be charged annually for his services irrespective of the amount of his salary, which would of course constantly fluctuate according to his grade and seniority, or whether no charge should be made at all, and after full deliberation His Excellency the Governor in Council has decided that no charge should be made on this account. Government is prepared and willing to place the services of its District Executive Engineers at the disposal of Local Fund Committees for works of so useful a nature without demanding any payment, and this may be regarded as one, and not the least valuable, of the Government contributions to Local Funds. The charge of 15 per cent. for supervision should in any case be abolished. No ground for imposing it will exist when each district supports its own staff of overseers, and the only aid furnished by the Public Works Department is that of the District Executive Engineer. This system will, moreover, enable reductions to be effected in the district staff paid for in the Public Works Department from Provincial Revenues, as Public Works Department subordinates will no longer be employed upon, or required for, Local Fund works. The District Local Fund Committee will determine the strength and cost of the staff to be kept up by it, after consideration of its own requirements and those of the Taluka Committees. Any special purely temporary establishment which a Taluka Committee may need from time to time, as also cost of the labour on any work carried out by it, will be paid by the Taluka Committee, but no separate and permanent establishment will be maintained by any Taluka Committee. The orders now issued will necessitate the transfer of the great bulk of the subordinate establishments from the Provincial to the Local Public Works Department at the outset of the new system, as it would obviously be inexpedient and unwise for the District Committees to entertain an untried and inexperienced staff to supervise their works.

35. It appears to the Governor in Council to be at present undesirable to make over to District Local Fund Committees the maintenance and repairs of public buildings now constructed and kept up at the cost of Provincial Revenues. There would, however, seem to be no valid reason why the maintenance of existing Provincial lines of roads should not be entrusted to District Local Fund Committees, who would at the same time be given lump grants from Provincial Revenues to meet the cost of keeping those roads in repair, whilst the adoption of such a course would probably tend to economy and result in a reduction in the cost and strength of establishments. It will be the duty of the District Engineer to see that the roads are maintained in efficient condition, and to report to Government if the District Committee fails in the discharge of its duty in this respect. The Governor in Council trusts that such failure would rarely, if ever, occur; but in the event of a Committee omitting to devote sufficient funds to the maintenance of what now are Provincial roads, to enable those roads to be kept in proper order, Government would be compelled to reduce or to withhold the grant allotted to the Committee from Provincial Revenues. The assignment to be granted each year to each District Local Fund Committee will be determined by Government in the Public Works Department, bearing in mind the fact that the cost of the District Engineer and his office and of the construction and maintenance of public buildings will continue, as now, to be defrayed from Provincial Revenues.

36. The question of local self-government will now be considered in respect of educational matters in relation to (1) Municipalities, and (2) District and Taluka Boards; but it should be noted that the question of female education is reserved for future and separate consideration.

37. It is necessary first to refer to Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last, by which it was decided that the first experiment should be limited to three selected Municipalities, namely, Bombay, Poona, and Ahmedabad. The Director of Public Instruction was directed to offer to these Municipalities the management of primary schools, together with grants from the Provincial Treasury about equal in each place to the Provincial payments by which the school fees and other local receipts are at present supplemented, but on certain conditions, of which one was, that the expenditure on the

schools from sources other than the Provincial grant was to bear a ratio to that grant not yet determined.

38. The result of the negotiations between the Director of Public Instruction and the three Municipalities has not yet been reported to Government, and in the meantime the Government of India has expressed its wish that the experiment should be greatly enlarged. The Governor in Council has therefore decided (1) that the negotiations directed in Government Resolution No. 414 of 23rd March last should be entered into with all the ten existing City Municipalities in the Presidency, and with the other town Municipalities shortly to be raised to the status of City Municipalities; and (2) that the management of Anglo-Vernacular as well as Primary Schools should be included in the offer.

39. As regards High Schools, the transfer of the management to the Municipal Boards is a step upon which the Governor in Council will not determine until it has been considered specially with reference to the stipulations which are necessary to maintain the status and interests of these flourishing and promising institutions. For the present, therefore, no change will be made in their administration.

40. Referring to the condition, as yet undefined, of the ratio which the Provincial grant to Municipal (Primary Schools) should bear to the expenditure on such schools from other sources, it occurs to the Governor in Council to note that the whole question of the distribution of the present Provincial grant to primary education requires reconsideration, before a commencement can properly be made in the transfer of schools from State to Municipal or other local management. The present distribution is founded on the principle of regarding the whole Presidency as an educational unit; and whereas the varying circumstances and dispositions of different portions of the Presidency community have led to inequality in the funds locally forthcoming for primary education in different places, it has been left to the Educational Department to ensure an even progress by supplying deficiencies from the Provincial Revenues. But a first consequence of breaking up the Presidency into a number of educational units for the purpose of local management will be a close examination of the fairness of the way in which the Provincial grant is distributed, as affecting the amounts that must be raised in different places, whether for the maintenance or the extension of schools.

41. Excluding the sum expended in Bombay, the Provincial grant amounts to Rs. 2,63,919, and of this sum Rs. 1,74,822 are expended on schools in municipal towns, and Rs. 89,097 only on schools in non-municipal towns and villages throughout the Presidency. The latter schools are mainly supported by the local cess, but the inhabitants of municipal towns pay no educational rate analogous to the cess. Municipalities indeed make discretionary assignments from their general incomes for education, but these assignments, with a few exceptions, are unequal in rate, and generally small, if not niggardly. Moreover, these assignments are frequently not for primary education, but for English classes in primary schools. Many Municipalities make no assignments for education at all. If note be taken of the ratio which the Provincial grant bears to the funds raised locally, whether in the shape of cess and school fees in the case of the districts, or of cess, school fees, municipal grants, interest on endowments, and popular contributions in the case of municipal towns, it will be found that the Provincial grant amounts to barely $\frac{1}{12}$ of the funds locally raised in the districts, and to rather more than twice the funds locally raised in the municipal towns.

42. It further appears that not only do schools in municipal towns generally obtain so much more than their proper share of the Provincial grant, but actually in some places they obtain, besides, a portion of the cess money raised in the districts beyond their limits. Thus in Sind the whole allotment from Provincial Revenues being an insufficient supplement to the local receipts to meet the expenses of schools in the municipal towns, no less than Rs. 24,027 are taken besides from the district cess collections to make good the deficiency. And, again, in Broach the former Provincial grant having been reduced to provide for the wants of other districts, Rs. 8,000

of district cess money are taken to make both ends meet in paying for the schools in municipal towns. Dharwar has also been mentioned by the Director of Public Instruction as another district in which the same thing has been done, and the Dharwar Municipality makes no contribution whatever to the cost of Dharwar schools.

43. The Director of Public Instruction should therefore be requested to consider and report in what way the Provincial grant should be redistributed on equitable principles with a view to the clear understanding by each Municipality invited to take charge of its schools of the proportion of the Provincial grant available for its assistance, and of the remaining liability which it will have to meet through economy, or increase of taxation. In towns it will probably be found that a given sum of money can be made to go much further in providing education by the substitution of a system of municipal aid to privately managed schools for the system of direct maintenance of schools. But whatever means may be adopted for the attainment of the desired end, the Governor in Council will be prepared to assist by spreading the reduction of the Provincial grant to its proper amount over a number of years instead of insisting on such reduction being carried out at once.

44. In regard to the smaller Municipalities other than those mentioned above in paragraph 38, the Governor in Council trusts that in a short time it may be found expedient to entrust to several of them the same control of primary and Anglo-Vernacular education as in the case of the present City Municipalities. In the meantime all the present Town Municipalities should be vested *mutatis mutandis* with the control provided for Taluka Committees in the following paragraphs.

45. Referring, lastly, to the management of schools, primary and Anglo-Vernacular, in the non-municipal towns and villages throughout the districts in this Presidency, note is first taken of the "cardinal principle" laid down by the Government of India "as essential to the success of self-government in any shape," namely, "that the jurisdiction of the primary Boards must be so limited in area as to ensure both local knowledge and local interest on the part of each of the members."

46. It has been decided that the smallest area for local self-government is to be the taluka, and that the Taluka Committee is to be composed of the Assistant Collector and Mamlatdar (*ex-officio*), of landholders to be elected or nominated, a representative Inamdar, and a delegate, in some places, from the Municipality of the taluka town. And the Governor in Council can find little encouragement to believe that, speaking generally, the members of Taluka Committees will be found either competent or inclined to undertake the management of schools throughout a taluka. It would in fact be impossible to ensure local knowledge and local interest on the part of non-official members of rural Boards, unless a separate board were established for every village.

47. In these circumstances two courses have been submitted for the consideration of Government—(1) that the management of non-municipal schools throughout a whole District should be entrusted to the District Committee, or rather to a School Board in dependence on such Committee, the members of which School Board being specially chosen for interest in educational matters would not necessarily be also members of the Committee; (2) that the management of schools in each taluka should be divided between the Taluka Committee and the District Committee by rules distinguishing the matters which could most suitably be entrusted to each.

48. The plan first mentioned is founded on no principle of representation, or of local knowledge and interest. It amounts merely to the transfer of school administration from the State Educational Department to a School Board of Native gentlemen who will have other occupations, and little or no opportunity of informing themselves personally of the condition and wants of the district in educational matters.

49. The second plan does not commend itself to the Governor in Council as convenient, and it would needlessly interfere with the principle of making the Taluka Committees as independent as possible.

50. It appears to the Governor in Council that for the present it will be the best plan to leave to the Educational Department the actual teaching, discipline, and management of schools, including the appointment and dismissal of masters, and the grants of leave of absence. It is not to be expected that matters involving such constant trouble will be properly looked after by the unpaid and often unwilling agency of a Taluka Committee, unless the work is left to the *ex-officio* members. But while spared this trouble, it is possible to assign to these Committees a very real and large control of education in their talukas, easily exercised at occasional meetings in such matters as—

- (1) the determination of the places at which schools shall be established, including the transfer or abolition of existing schools;
- (2) the determination of the class of each school in point of cost, selection being from classes recognised by the Educational Department.
- (3) the determination of the standard of teaching in each school, the selection being from standards recognised by the Department;
- (4) the rate of fees to be charged to the pupils in each school, whether children of cess-payers, or non-cess-payers;
- (5) the number of free scholars in each school;
- (6) the assignment of money to be expended through the Educational Department on grants-in-aid in places where it may be decided to rely on privately managed schools;
- (7) the assignment of sums necessary to provide accommodation for primary schools, whether by building, purchase, or hire, and the determination of the way in which such accommodation shall be provided wherever wanted;
- (8) the assignment of provision for secondary education. But for this the sanction of the Director of Public Instruction should be necessary.

51. The Governor in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that on the revised constitution of the Taluka Committees being effected, rules should be put in force vesting in them the powers above detailed.

52. The question of the funds to be entrusted to Municipal and Local Boards has been considered already. The Governor in Council would merely here add that he is unable to agree with the Commissioner Central Division in the opinion that "all ground-rent now credited to Government, the sale proceeds of lands sold for non-agricultural purposes, and all fines and penalties for converting land to such purposes," should be credited to Municipal Funds. As long as the land is the property of Government, all the receipts on account of it should be paid to Government. There is no more reason why Government should give up the ground-rent on its land to a Municipality than there is why a private landlord should do so. Fines and penalties for breaches of Municipal rules may, however, in all cases be credited, when recovered, to Municipal Funds.

53. The Government of India in paragraph 21 of their Resolution of May 18th last have suggested that "the license tax assessments and collections might very well be made over to the Local Boards, Municipal and Rural, in many parts of the country, subject to the control provided by the existing law." The majority of the officers consulted are strongly opposed to the adoption of this proposal, and it is contended that if this course is followed, it will be a matter of extreme difficulty to prevent favouritism and injustice, and the receipts from the tax will almost certainly be materially diminished. In deference, however, to the wishes of the Supreme Government, the Governor in Council is prepared to entrust to Municipal and District Local Fund Boards the assessments and collections of this tax, subject to the condition that no reduction is allowed in the aggregate proceeds recovered in each Municipality or District as compared with the proceeds in 1882-83. Each Municipality will be responsible for the assessment and collection within its limits, and a like responsibility will devolve on each District Local Fund Committee for the assessment and collection in its district. One-half of the sums realised will be credited to Imperial Revenues: the balance will be credited to the revenues of the Municipal or District Committee by which the assessment and collections are made, a set-off being taken in the form of a deduction from the grants now or in future to be granted

from Provincial Revenues to the Municipal or Local Fund Board in question for public works, education or other objects. For the purpose of deciding the precise amount of the deduction thus to be made, the receipts on account of license tax for the present financial year will be regarded as the basis of calculation.

54. The Commissioners, Central Division and Southern Division, urge that the present Local Funds are insufficient for the purposes for which they are required and inadequate to meet the numerous demands made upon them. Mr. Crawford suggests that the District Committees might be allowed to impose special additional local taxation under restrictions necessary for the protection of Imperial interests. Mr. Robertson holds a like view, and would further impose the Local Fund cess on abkari contracts, and would give to Local Funds a larger proportion of the increase of land assessment derived from revised survey settlements. The adoption of the latter portion of the recommendations of the Commissioner, Central Division, must inevitably result in a loss of revenue to Government, for which no sufficient cause has been made out. The Commissioner contends that "the abkari revenue would not suffer by such an arrangement," and that "even if it did, the grant would be a fair and proper one to make." If by "the abkari revenue" the Commissioner means the total abkari revenue (Government and Local Funds under his scheme), his statement may be well founded; but if he means the Government abkari revenue, then the assertion must obviously be incorrect. In the latter case Government would lose $\frac{1}{16}$ or $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of its abkari revenue derived from farms of spirituous liquors, as it seems perfectly clear that no farmer would give a single rupee more for his farm than he otherwise would pay, simply because he knew that $\frac{1}{16}$ of any sum he might give would go to swell Local Fund revenues. It is altogether immaterial to him how the money paid by him for his farm is credited. His sole object is to make as much profit as he can out of his contract, and the smaller the sum he pays for the farm the greater is the gain he will derive from his speculation. No reasons are assigned by the Commissioner in support of his statement that in any case "the grant would be a fair and proper one to make"; and His Excellency the Governor in Council fails to see what valid arguments could be advanced in proof of the assertion. The abkari revenue of a district is not affected by the Local Funds administration. The establishment of schools, the construction of roads, and even the provision of a water-supply, do not tend to increase the income obtained by Government from abkari; and unless it can be shown that the Abkari Department and revenue are benefited by the action of Local Fund Committees, any claim put forward on behalf of those Committees to a share in that revenue at the expense of Government can hardly be regarded as meriting favourable consideration. As concerns the proposal of the Commissioner, Central Division, that the Local Fund receipts on account of increased assessments imposed at revision settlements should be doubled, it may be pointed out that this would involve a loss to the State of $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the increase in the land assessment levied on revision of settlements. Where it now gets a rupee it would then only get 15 annas. The 16th anna would have to be paid by the State to Local Funds, as it would be impossible to require the cultivator to pay a Local Fund cess of two annas on every rupee of increased assessment. Part of this loss would fall on the Provincial Government under the new financial arrangements and part on the Imperial Government, the Provincial Government being the heaviest sufferer. Neither Government, however, can afford this sacrifice of revenue, and the Commissioner's proposal must accordingly be regarded as impracticable.

55. It seems therefore to His Excellency the Governor in Council that if Municipal and Local Funds, even when supplemented by any Provincial grants which may be given for specific purposes, are unable to meet the wants of the districts and municipal towns, the only course open is the imposition either of additional taxation by Government *suo motu*, or of such special local taxation as the Boards may consider requisite, always provided that no fresh taxes shall be levied without the previous sanction of Government. Whether the Committees, Local or Municipal, will ever voluntarily consent to devise and impose fresh taxes is a matter on which considerable doubt may be entertained. The simultaneous introduction of the scheme of local self-government and of

additional taxes to provide larger funds for the operations of the representative Committees is not likely to render the new system highly popular. The mass of the rate-payers would prefer the old system without the new taxes, and it is not improbable that the majority of the non-official members of Local and Municipal Boards would decline to support any proposals for the levy of further taxation. If therefore the District and Municipal Committees refuse to recommend and levy fresh taxes, it is for consideration whether this power should not be exercised by Government. The Commissioner, Central Division, suggests that "an enactment should now be passed making a house-tax a general tax," and that the proceeds of such a tax should in municipal towns be credited to Municipal Funds, and elsewhere presumably to the funds at the disposal of District Local Fund Committees. As regards this proposal, it may be noted that whilst such a tax would undoubtedly bring in a very large sum, it would equally certainly be in the highest degree unpopular. In place of passing a law directing that every house should be taxed, it seems to His Excellency in Council that it will suffice to introduce a less sweeping legislative measure authorising Government to order the imposition of such a tax in any District or Municipality in which on the evidence adduced and after sufficient inquiry the Governor in Council is satisfied that the necessity for additional taxation to meet the local wants of the District or Municipality in respect of works of public utility has been established.

56. The last point for consideration is with reference to the nature and extent of the power and control to be reserved to, and exercised by, Government in connection with the action and proceedings of Local and Municipal Boards. This point has already been touched upon incidentally in several of the preceding paragraphs of this Resolution, and it seems unnecessary now further to refer to it at any very great length. Government clearly must possess the powers mentioned in paragraph 17 of the Resolution of the Government of India dated May 18th, 1882. It must have a general authority to modify or set aside altogether the orders and proceedings of Boards on subjects of importance when such orders and proceedings are obviously unjust, impolitic, improper, opposed to the public interest, injurious to the public health, safety or convenience, or prejudicial to the Government revenues. It should also have the power to supersede absolutely a Board for gross and continued neglect of duty, and this power it should, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, for the reasons already assigned in paragraph 23, be entitled to exercise without the previous sanction of the Government of India. In all minor matters the interference of Government should be minimised to the utmost possible extent. When conferring greatly increased powers on Municipal and Local Boards, it is necessary to allow those powers subject to the conditions above specified and to the following stipulations:—

- 1st, that no loan shall be raised without the previous sanction of Government;
- 2nd, that no new tax shall be imposed without such sanction;
- 3rd, that no existing tax shall be abolished or decreased without such sanction;
- 4th, that no Municipality shall be allowed to abolish itself without such sanction;
- 5th, that no property belonging to any Local Fund or Municipal Board shall be alienated without such sanction;
- 6th, that no Local Fund or Municipal employé in receipt of a salary of Rs. 100 or upwards shall be dismissed without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division;
- 7th, that in the case of all pensionable servants an appeal shall lie to Government from an order of a Board directing dismissal, suspension or degradation;
- 8th, that without the previous sanction of Government no interference by any Board in any matter involving a religious question or prejudices of caste or creed, or affecting the public peace, or the public food or water-supply, or the public health shall be permitted.

57. The Remembrancer of Legal Affairs should be requested to prepare at his early convenience, for the consideration of the Governor in Council, draft Bills for the amendment of the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1873, to give effect to the orders contained in this Resolution where such orders necessitate alteration of the existing law. It will be understood that it is not necessary to insert in the Bills themselves full and minute provisions on all the points referred to in this Resolution, as for instance the mode of elections, or the exact nature and proportion of the receipts to be placed at the disposal of Taluka Committees. Instructions on these subjects can most conveniently be contained in rules to be framed under the Acts, and it must be remembered that the measures and arrangements of which the adoption has now been directed must be of necessity experimental to a certain extent, and that experience may show that in some respects they are capable of improvement, and stand in need of modification. Should changes hereafter be found necessary, it would be a simpler task to affect alterations in the rules than to resort to further legislation to amend the law.

58. Bearing in mind the delay which must attend important legislation of the character contemplated, and also the modification of financial arrangements which has to be effected, and the interval which must be allowed for the elaboration of minor details and the preparation for elections, it seems to His Excellency the Governor in Council to be impossible that the scheme now sanctioned should come into operation before April 1st, 1883.

59. Orders will hereafter be issued as to the conversion into City Municipalities of some of the most populous, advanced, and thriving of the present Town Municipalities.

60. Measures will be adopted for the relief from the charges on account of contributions towards the maintenance of the Police employed within their limits of the Mofussil Municipalities now paying a portion of the cost of the Police force, when the question of the adjustment of Provincial grants to Municipal and District Boards is being determined.

61. Copy of this Resolution, which is issued with the full concurrence of Government in the Educational and Public Works Departments, should be forwarded to the Government of India and placed on the Editors' table. It should also be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

No. 1521, dated Simla, 4th October 1882.

From—A MACKENZIE, Esq., C.S., Secretary to the Government of India,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3584 of the 19th September 1882, forwarding a copy of a Resolution of the Government of Bombay, No. 3583 of the same date, on the subject of the extension of local self-government in the Bombay Presidency; and in reply I am to communicate the following observations of His Excellency the Governor General in Council.

2. Accompanying your letter are copies of two printed collections of papers, being the reports of Commissioners, Collectors, and other officers of Government, bearing upon the subject. The Government of India, while recognising the full value of such opinions, was particularly desirous that those of leading Natives should also be invited upon the suggestions put forward in the Resolution of the Home Department of the 18th May last; but apart from the letters of the Poona Sarvajanic Sabha printed in the second 'collection,' and which seem to have been volunteered by that Association, there is no record of any reference to Native or non-official opinion to be found in the papers; nor have the opinions of Local Fund Committees, which were specially called for in paragraph 7 of my letter No. 831 of the 31st May last, apparently as yet been received and considered by the Local Government.

3. In paragraph 2 of the Resolution it is represented that the population of the Bombay Presidency, both urban and rural, has for many years past enjoyed a large share of local self-government under the Bombay Local Funds Act, 1869, and the District Municipal Act, 1873. The

constitution of the Committees under these Acts is stated to be already popular in character, with a predominating non-official element; while in respect of the large and influential class of inamdars, the elective principle of representation is said to be adopted both for Taluka and District Local Fund Committees. It is further remarked that the Bombay District Municipal Act already contains provisions authorising the Government to grant the elective franchise to city municipalities, and to elevate town municipalities to the status of city municipalities, whenever the inhabitants display sufficient intelligence and public spirit to justify such a measure. Under this system it is claimed that large advances in civilisation have been made and improvements effected, hardly credible to those who knew the Presidency twenty years ago. The Government of India is then represented as proposing to 'subvert' this system, which has in practice answered well, by substituting for Committees working under the guiding influence of the Collector 'newly constituted and less experienced Boards,' on which it is proposed to 'bestow by one step unlimited powers.' The Governor General in Council is said to 'insist on the introduction without delay of very radical measures of self-government' which, in the opinion of the Bombay Government, are 'somewhat premature,' and not, in their full application, 'compatible with safety'; the system advocated by the Supreme Government being further described in paragraph 3 as one under which the members of the boards would in the main be "the representatives chosen by the mass of the rate-payers."

4. The Governor General in Council has perused with regret these remarks of the Government of Bombay. His Excellency in Council finds it difficult to understand how the Government of Bombay can have so seriously misapprehended the plain statement of the views and intentions of the Government of India, set forth in their Resolution of the 18th May last. In that Resolution, as in the previous Resolution in the Financial Department of the 30th September 1881, the Governor General in Council explained how the recent further extension of the principle of financial decentralisation made it at length both possible and desirable to give practical effect to one of the principal objects of Lord Mayo's Government, when inaugurating the system in 1870,—as described in paragraph 23 of their Resolution of the 11th February of that year, in which it was stated—

"But beyond all this there is a greater and wider object in view. Local interest, supervision, and care are necessary to success in the management of funds devoted to Education, Sanitation, Medical Charity, and Local Public Works. The operation of this Resolution in its full meaning and integrity will afford opportunities for the development of self-government, for strengthening municipal institutions, and for the association of Natives and Europeans, to a greater extent than heretofore, in the administration of affairs."

After meeting certain preliminary objections which have been occasionally urged against any decided advance in the direction of local self-government in India, the Governor General in Council in the Resolution of the 18th May proceeded to indicate, for the guidance of the Provincial Governments and Administrations, the general principles upon which measures of this tendency should be framed, intimating at the same time the necessity not only of making the advance real and substantial, but also of observing a due amount of caution in connection therewith. In the 9th paragraph of the Resolution His Excellency in Council deprecated any attempt to lay down rules of universal application in a country like India, and left a 'large latitude of application' in every case to the local authorities. In the matter of the appointment of members to boards it was left to the Local Governments to decide in what districts the system of election should be adopted, the Governor General in Council expressing his hope that this system would ultimately prevail generally, and meantime be as widely established as might be practicable. So far from proposing to make the elected members in all cases the representatives of the mass of the rate-payers, as stated in the Resolution of the Bombay Government, the determination of the qualifications for electors and of the modes of election was left entirely to the Local Governments, an opinion being, however, given that the qualifications "might ordinarily at first be fairly high"; and reference being made to a great variety of methods of election in order more distinctly to mark the discretion which it was intended to leave to

Local Governments in this matter. The desire of the Government of India therefore is not to force upon all parts of the country a uniform system of its own devising, but to secure the gradual training of the best, most intelligent, and most influential men in the community to take an interest and an active part in the management of their local affairs.

The Government of Bombay do not seem to attach much importance to the attainment of this object. The Government of India have distinctly explained that they consider the extension of local self-government to be chiefly desirable as an instrument of political and popular education. The Governor of Bombay in Council would, it appears, have preferred "to create and educate a public spirit" before entrusting more extended powers to Municipalities and Local Fund Committees. It is not explained what are the measures which His Excellency in Council would have proposed to adopt for the purpose of creating and educating public spirit; and in the absence of any information on this subject, the Governor General in Council cannot but feel much doubt as to the power of any Government to create public spirit otherwise than by affording to the public a practical opportunity for displaying and cultivating such a spirit in the management of some portion, however limited, of public affairs. It is far easier for an Executive Government, by its direct action, to check and hamper the development of public spirit than to create it.

5. The Governor General in Council is at a loss to conceive what can have led the Government of Bombay to suppose that the Government of India had any intention either of subverting altogether the existing system in Bombay, or of conferring unlimited powers upon municipalities and local boards. In the separate communication to the Government of Bombay noted on the margin

From Home Department, No. 831, dated 31st May 1882.

stress is laid upon the advantages which the existence of a widely spread system of municipal and local fund boards gave to that Presidency in following out the principles advocated by the Supreme Government. Not subversion but adaptation and expansion of existing arrangements was what the Government of India desired. Furthermore, the powers which it is proposed to entrust to local boards are not in any sense unlimited, but are in fact most strictly limited. The local objects to be entrusted to their management are merely those which they already administer, and which are described in the Resolution of Lord Mayo's Government above quoted; and although it is contemplated that in the performance of their functions they should be less subject than at present to official direction, it is clearly laid down in the Resolution of the 18th May that in respect of several of those functions, such as the raising of loans, the imposition of new taxes, the alienation of property, interference with matters involving religious questions or affecting the public peace, &c.,—the sanction of authority would be necessary, as heretofore, to give validity to their proceedings. Besides this general form of control, it was explained in the Resolution (paragraphs 17 and 18) that it was the intention of the Government of India that the district officer should supervise and control from without the proceedings of the local boards within his district, while the Government were to retain all necessary powers for dealing with any board that failed in its duty—powers extending from simple remonstrance up to an absolute, though temporary, supersession of the defaulting body and of course including such intermediate measures for the prevention of serious and persistent neglect of duty as might be determined upon in consultation with Local Governments.

6. The Governor General in Council is not surprised that if the Government of Bombay really imagined it to be in contemplation to bestow 'unlimited powers' on local bodies, they should view the proposal with hesitation and distrust. His Excellency in Council cannot, however, but regret that, before issuing a Resolution attributing to the Government of India any intention on the face of it so improbable, the Local Government took no steps whatever, official or unofficial, to ascertain what the policy of the Supreme Government really was. The uncertainty and anxiety felt by the Governor in Council as to the "safety" of the measures contemplated by the Government of India is doubtless due to this misconception. Those measures are, as has been shown, of

strictly limited scope, and are only the natural development of the principles laid down by Lord Mayo's Government. Of their perfect safety when applied in the manner and with the restrictions contemplated by the Government of India, the Governor General in Council has no doubt whatever; but it may reasonably be questioned whether it would be much longer "compatible with safety" to continue to extend education, and especially that higher education to which the Government of India attaches so much importance and which the public so warmly desires, without affording to those whom the State has thus educated some more extended means than they have hitherto enjoyed, of taking a share in the conduct of their own affairs. It is one of the inevitable drawbacks of a widespread system of State education that it encourages to an unhealthy extent a desire for employment in the public service, not only as a mode of livelihood, but as a means of obtaining influence and distinction. No more effectual remedy for this evil can be provided than by affording to persons of education and talent fair opportunities for devoting their energies to the public service in a non-official capacity.

7. The Governor General in Council is not prepared to accept unreservedly the further suggestion which underlies the argument in paragraph 2 of the Resolution under acknowledgment, that the existing system in the Bombay Presidency is either in itself or in the mode of its administration so perfect as to make any change undesirable. On the contrary, a reference to the debates which took place in the local Council in connection with the passing of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1873 will show that that measure was from the outset regarded by the intelligent members of the Native community as limiting unduly the powers which Municipal Commissioners enjoyed under Act XXVI of 1850—the enactment that it superseded; there can be no doubt that the powers of control and veto vested by the Act in the President are such as it has not been found necessary to assert in any other province of India; and it is indeed sufficient to read the description of those powers which is given in paragraph 5 of the Bombay Government Resolution to see how inconsistent they are with anything like independent action on the part of the local bodies. The Bombay Government point, indeed, to the powers given them by the Act of granting the elective franchise to city municipalities, and of elevating towns to the status of city municipalities. They refer also to the great advance that the Presidency has made since the Act was introduced. But the fact is that the number of city municipalities is now but ten throughout the whole Presidency, only one town (Sukkur) having been raised to that rank since the Act came into operation,* while the elective franchise had not up to the date of the issue of the Resolution of the 18th May last been granted under the Act to any city or town, however flourishing or far advanced. Such a state of things cannot in the opinion of the Government of India be regarded with complacency in a Presidency which on account of its enlightenment and general advancement would seem to be capable of exercising with safety and advantage more extended powers of self-government than could be wisely conceded to many other parts of the country.

It is admitted frankly enough by some of the more experienced officers consulted by the Bombay Government that the system of control hitherto in force has been "(to some extent) too strict and elaborate to encourage much really independent action."† One officer‡ declares that "as popular institutions the municipalities and Local Fund Committees (in Sind) are (with the exception of some city municipalities) little better than shams." Another officer|| notes "a tendency somewhat increasing to dictate to Municipal Committees in a manner which may secure uniformity of municipal administration at the cost of the spirit of independence, which is the life and soul of municipal self-government." A third officer§ writes: "If the principles enunciated in our Municipal and Local Fund Acts had been fairly

† Mr. Sheppard, Commissioner, Northern Division.

‡ Mr. Erskine, Commissioner of Sind.

|| Mr. Lee Warner.

§ Mr. Pratt, Collector of Satara.

* The Administration Report of 1874-75 shows 9 city municipalities as then constituted, 3 of them being in Sind; but the Act was not formally extended to Sind till 1879. No addition has been made to the number of city municipalities in Bombay proper.